REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

3

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—THURDAY, JULY 2, 1874.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

Friday, the 3rd July, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. [illegible] S. S. LOMBARDY, 2,723 Tons [illegible] H.P.) Captain E. M. [illegible] will leave for Southampton, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, &c.

Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods by their steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by transhipment to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or [illegible]

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and [illegible] previous to shipment. The Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th June 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Sunday, the 12th July 1874 at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. PEKIN, [illegible] tons and 600 H. P., Captain W. Woolcott, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the [illegible] Office before noon, on Friday, the 10th July.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th June 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship ELECTRA, arrived from New York, are requested to SEND their BILLS OF LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our indorsement and countersignature, to pay Freight and to send their boats alongside the Vessel without delay.

BELL, BRANDENBURG, & Co.,
Agents of ship Electra.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE, one of [illegible] 6 H.P. horizontal high pressure Engines, with [illegible] set of 3 inch turned wrought iron shafting, 2 Pulleys, [illegible] Blocks. Also one of Hayward Tyler's special pumping Engines, with 16½ in. Cylinder 2 feet in stroke. For further particulars apply to KNOOP & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER,
No. 6, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Eduljee Nowrojee Road, Lower Colaba.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 2nd inst., on the premises at 4 o'clock p.m., by order of the mortgagee, Joseph Francis de Souza, Esq., and on account and risk of Dinshaw Eduljee Mistree.

Firstly.—All that piece of land with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situated on east side of and adjoining the Eduljee Nowrojee Road at Lower Colaba in the Fort and Colaba sub district in Bombay, containing by admeasurement ninety-nine square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the piece of land herein secondly described, on the east partly by land belonging to Rahimbhoy [illegible] and partly by land belonging to Maneckjee Nowrojee, on the south by land belonging to the said Rahimbhoy Alloo[illegible], on the west by the said Eduljee Nowrojee Road, which said piece of land hereinfirst described bears No. 88 in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, and the messuage thereon bears No. 85 in the Books of the Collector of House Assessment, and which said land and messuage were formerly in the occupation of Eduljee Maneckjee, and are now in the occupation of Dinshaw Eduljee Mistree.

Secondly.—All that piece of land situated [illegible] at Lower Colaba, in the Fort and Colaba sub-district in Bombay, containing by admeasurement twenty-two square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the north partly by land belonging to Sookoba [illegible] and partly by land belonging to K[illegible] akjee [illegible], on the east by land belonging to Maneckjee Nowrojee, on the south by the piece of land hereinbefore firstly described, and on the west by the said Eduljee Nowrojee Road, which said [illegible] describing piece of land bears No. 12 in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, and was formerly in the occupation of Jaffa Keeva, and is now in the occupation of the said Dinshaw Eduljee Mistree.

25 per cent deposit money required at the time of sale. For Further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Girgaum on French Candy Road opposite Jaffer Sulleman's shop.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by public auction on SA[TURDAY] [illegible] the instant, at 4 o'clock p. m., on the premises, [illegible] Balkrishna Ramchun[illegible] the mortgagee, and on [illegible] widow [illegible] Withoba.

All that piece or parcel of Farundary land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Eastern side of Girgaum Chowpatty Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar formerly assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 255, and present under No. [illegible], containing by admeasurement four-hundred and sixty eight square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east by the temple of Kasoba Damodharjee, on the west by the property of Ramjee Maneckjee, on the north by the house of Madhow Trimbuckjee, and on the south by the Chowpatty Road, and was formerly and now in the occupation of the said Sopperjee Withoba and tenants.

25 per cent. deposit money required at the time of sale. For Further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A new Bugey with Lamps painted dark green lining to match.

Also

A Second-hand English-built Brougham in good order.

The property of D. Nicolson, Esquire.

A nearly new Madras-built Dog Cart with lamps, in excellent order, by Leggett and Sons.

The property of a gentleman.

A Calcutta-built high-wheeled Dog-cart with lamp by Cook & Co., in perfect good order.

The Property of [illegible] Molesy, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

A second-hand English-built Dog-cart, with moveable hood, in excellent order, and a set of Harness.

The Property of a Gentleman that has left Bombay:—A first-class rosewood, tricord, check-action Piano, by Haines Brothers of New York. To be seen at the rooms of the undersigned. The above instrument cost the importer Rs. 1,400, and is one of the finest pianos in India.

[illegible] Open carriages, self-driving Phaetons; [illegible] and brass-mounted single Harness, Carriages [illegible]

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 2nd July 1874.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

[illegible] KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for [illegible] Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. [illegible]

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE or FLUID EXTRACT of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD TEATRE.

MISS CARRY GEORGE'S DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY,

SATURDAY, 4TH JULY.

REDUCED PRICES.

Full particulars in To-morrow's Paper.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.—The MATCH ARRANGED for THIS EVENING is A to M (STRIPES) versus THE REST of the ALPHABET (WHITES.)

W. M. TENNENT, Honorary Secretary.

A CARD.—Plans and Estimates of Jute Mills, including Engines and Machinery, furnished. Erections of Buildings, &c., supervised or undertaken, and all necessary information furnished.

GEO. W. ROBERTSON,
2, Royd Street, Calcutta.

TO LET, from 1st August, a commodious UPPER STOREY BUNGALOW in Nesbit Lane, Mazagon. Apply to

CURSETJEE DORABJEE BENGALEE.
Mazagon Bazaar Street.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEPS, 1874.

3 per cent. only deducted.

No. 1 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 50 (fifty) each.
No. 2 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each.

WILL CLOSE AND BE DRAWN ON 11TH SEPTEMBER.

Applications and Remittances to be made TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Umballa St. Leger Sweeps, Umballa.

Full particulars on Saturdays.

N.B.—Please write legibly.

NOTICE TO RAILWAY COMPANIES AND CONTRACTORS.

SALE OF WAGGONS.

OFFERS or TENDERS are INVITED for, and will be received up to the 31st instant, the PURCHASE of 22 GOODS WAGGONS, 5 feet 6 inches gauge, now awaiting inspection on the Municipal Sidings at Bandora, near the Slaughter House, and Coorla.

All particulars will be given on application to Mr. McDONALD, Superintendent of Municipal Workshops.

Offers or Tenders must be endorsed "TENDERS for MUNICIPAL CUTCHRA WAGGONS," and addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer or Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,
Executive Municipal Engineer.

Bombay, Exec. Engineer's Office, 1st July 1874.

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ALBERT MILLS COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Hornby Row, No. 5, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th July, 1874, at 2 P.M., for the purpose of passing a Resolution that the Article 65 of the Company's Articles of Association, shall be rescinded, and that the following Article be substituted for the same:—

65. Mr. A[illegible] rakhiabhoy Sewjee be, and is hereby, appointed to be the Secretary and Agent of the Company, and shall have under the control and supervision of the Directors full power and authority to give such orders and directions and enter into such contracts and agreements as he may think proper for the necessary and ordinary purposes of the business of the Company, and his remuneration shall be a commission of ¼ anna per lb. on all Goods manufactured and sold by the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,

Bombay, 30th June 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JOSEPH and MARIA DEPENHA and JANE IZABELLA DEPENHA (now JANE IZABELLA PHILIPPS) of Bombay, have contracted to mortgage the IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY hereunder described. Any person or persons having any claim against the said property, either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage or otherwise, is or are hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to the Undersigned, at his Office, in Cail Lane, in the Fort, within 14 days from this date, failing, the mortgage shall be completed without regard to any such claim.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax ground, admeasuring 887 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 674, and the dwelling-house and the out-offices, belonging thereto, No. 408, situated in Nigthwady, on the Branch Candy Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and bounded on the east partly by the house No. 409 of the said Joseph Maria de Penha and Jane Izabella de Philipps and partly by a passage, on the west by the house of Mr. Benedit de Mello, on the north by the cart of Vundravun Purshotumdass, and on the south by a public passage of the cart, and which aforesaid premises were formerly in the occupation of Mr. J. M. Penha, and now in the occupation of the Medical Mission.—Dated this 1st day of July 1874.

JANARDHAN GOPAL,
Solicitor, High Court.

NOTICE.—LIST of ESTATES of which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted to the Administrator General, and of Estates which have come under his charge during the month of June last:—

Asher, Edward L., late Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Punjab.
Annesly, John Tisdal, late Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps.
Bolton, William Mainwaring Slone, late Lieutenant Colonel, Her Majesty's 106th Regiment.
Kinsley, Mathew, late of Bombay.
Mason, John A., late Chief Engineer of the Apollo Press Company, Bombay.
Potter, Michael, late Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Surat.

N.B.—All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to any of the abovenamed Estates are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts, or hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith.

W. LOUDON,
Administrator General.

Bombay, Administrator General's Office, 1st July 1874.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide.* PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR PRESENTATION 22 and 18 CARAT GOLD ALBERT CHAINS [illegible] CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART, BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON, [illegible] Storekeepers throughout the World. [illegible] Friction Gloves and Belts. [illegible] Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

[illegible] WROUGHT NAILS.

CORDES & Co., [illegible] of the well-known Patent [illegible]

BOBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.

SOLE BOMBAY AGENTS FOR THE NOTED GRAN SQUARE "SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTE.

PIANOFORTES FOR SALE OR HIRE.

HARMONIUMS FOR SALE.

NEW MUSIC BY EVERY MAIL.

CONCERTINAS, BANJOS, GUITARS, TAMBOURINES, VIOLINS, AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS, COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Our New Catalogues of Musical Instruments and Music, and of Military Band Instruments, are Now Ready, and copies will be forwarded upon application.

S. ROSE & CO.,
[illegible], MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA, (OPPOSITE "NAPIER HOTEL.")

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).—Under arrangements which have recently been completed, the Undersigned are prepared to BOOK PASSENGERS and CARGO through in connection with the Messageries Maritime and Netherland India Steam Navigation Companies from Bombay to the principal Ports in Java and Australia, via Galle and Singapore. Full particulars can be had on application.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

THEIR STOCK COMPRISES:—

- Jewellery of English, Parisian, and Indian make.
- Watches and Clocks of every description.
- Silver Articles, both English and Indian made.
- Electro-plated Stock in very great variety.
- Fancy Leather Goods.

And a large and varied Assortment of MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL FANCY GOODS ADAPTED FOR WEDDING AND BIRTH-DAY GIFTS AND GENERAL PRESENTATION.

HAMILTON & Co. beg to remark that, bearing in mind the large additions to primary cost arising from the various charges of *freight, insurance, customs duty, packing, &c.*, the prices for all classes of their stock will be found not higher than those ruling at first class *West-End* Establishments in London.

Their various Illustrated Catalogues and Descriptive Lists, [illegible] material assistance to intending purchasers in the Mofussil.

Orders respectfully solicited.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS,
HEAD ESTABLISHMENT, CALCUTTA.

BANDORA BREWERY.—It has long been a question whether good Beer can be manufactured on the plains of India. Messrs. NORTON & Co. have solved the question in the affirmative, and are prepared to prove this assertion on the highest medical testimony to any person who may choose to visit their Establishment. On analysis their Porter has been declared to be of excellent strength and quality, as free from acid as first-class English Porter, free from deleterious ingredients and made from excellent materials. An equally favorable result has been attained in their manufacture of Beer. At the same time Messrs. N. & Co. will not hold themselves in any way responsible for the quality of Beer or Porter which has not been obtained direct from their Brewery.

Terms Cash as follows:—

Ale or Stout .... Rs. 3 0 per doz. quarts.
Do. do. .... ,, 1 14 ,, pints.

If taken in quantities of not less than 2 doz. Quarts or 3 doz. Pints delivered in any part of Bombay free of charge.

Cases required for Up-country Orders charged at cost price.

AMERICAN DRILLS.

100 BALES PEPPERELL DRILLS,
TO ARRIVE BY SHIP "BELVEDERE."
PRICE FIVE ANNAS PER YARD,
FOR SALE AT TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED,
1ST OF JUNE 1873.

RUSSEL & CO.,
LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit.
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Golosh Boots	11 8	13 0
Ditto Monsoon Double-soled Elastic or Lace Boots	14 0	16 0
CALF Patent or Enamel Lace or Elastic Side Shoes	8 0	9 0

☞ See Price List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent on all Goods therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods are always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

HULSE'S
SILVERING PASTE,
WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,
For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.
Full directions with each Pot.

PREPARED ONLY
BY
HULSE AND NEPHEW,
MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

[illegible] RINDERP[illegible]

NOTICES.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

BOMBAY :—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

THE RAILWAY WATCH.

A STRONG SILVER OPEN FACE
WATCH,
PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT,
KEY-LESS AND WARRANTED,
A CAPITAL WATCH
FOR
HARD WORK
OR
TRAVELLING.
Rs. 60.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
3, HORNBY ROW.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has an extensive STOCK of Hanssen Bros.' Best PLATEDWARE of all descriptions, Rich Cut and Straw stem Glassware, rich Pint and Quart Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal. Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 and 3 light Lustres, Mother-o'-pearl Dessert Knives, Fish Eating Knives, Mappin's Table Cutlery, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, Rich Toilet Sets, Florentine Jugs, and miscellaneous other articles. Also received, ex Timour, a consignment of Round Plated Lamps, with twisted Rods. Also a few fashionable Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices very moderate. Articles hired for a day or month.

GOLD AND SILVER WIRE AND THREAD MANUFACTORY.
LEWISHAM, LONDON.
Established upwards of Half a Century.
F. & E. STANTON, (late Arnold.)

Real Gold and Silver Wires and Threads of every description. Bullions, Purls, Spangles, Fringes, Braids, Cords, &c.

Manufacturers of the well-known A. and S. Gold Skein Threads. TERMS—CASH ONLY.

CHERBOURG HOUSE,
GREAT MALVERN, WORCESTERSHIRE, ENGLAND.

For the Sons of Noblemen and Gentlemen under fourteen years of age.

REV. F. W. YOUNG, M.A., OXON.
(Late Scholar of Merton College.)

TERMS .... 100 GUINEAS.
NO EXTRAS WHATEVER.

The Rev. F. W. Young would call attention to the significant fact that, out of the small number of twelve Boys, three competed last Christmas for Open Public School Scholarships (value £40, £40, and £80,) and were all successful.

REFERENCES TO PARENTS OF POSITION.

The Vacations are the same as at the Public Schools. Special arrangements for boys from India during the vacations.

The following gentlemen connected with India have Sons now with Mr. Young:—General Sir George Malcolm, K.C.B., General Browne, C.B., V.C., Colonel Tickell, and others.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

THE Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statements frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—[illegible]a, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

[illegible] Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of [illegible], and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information [illegible] that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was [illegible]RODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

[illegible] Hospitals, Bom[illegible] dy in Neuralgia, [illegible] restoration to [illegible] other remedies [illegible] (Dec., 1865) that [illegible] Dr. J. COLLIS [illegible], the patient re[illegible] CHLORODYNE [illegible]

[illegible] J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT [illegible] BLOOMSBURY, LONDON. [illegible] 4s. 6d.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a convenient HOUSE in Hummum Street, with Comodious Shop. The 2 Upper Stories are equally convenient for a Dwelling house or for Offices. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

Also all information can be obtained regarding Buying and Selling. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NOTICES.

THE CONNON MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to this Fund are requested to PAY in the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Credit of the Secretaries, at the Oriental Bank.

J. M. MACLEAN, } Hon. Secretaries.
T. BLANEY, }

Bombay, 18th June 1874.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NOTICE.—The RIGHT of REMOVING KUNKER from Government Lands for the ensuing year, ending with 31st July 1875, will be sold at Tanna, on 15th July 1874.

J. W. ROBERTSON, Collector.

Tanna Collector's Office, 29th June 1874.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. F. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessities, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c. Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

ENGLISH EDUCATIONAL HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES, FERN LEA VILLA, GUILDFORD SURREY, ENGLAND, conducted by Mrs. G. C. BAYSTON. Parents desirous of placing their Children, where they will receive a first class English Education, with all the modern accomplishments, combined with home comforts and maternal care, will find this Establishment in every way suited to their requirements, Mrs. Bayston having been for many years, successfully engaged in the tuition and training of young Ladies.

The house is situated in a most healthy and pleasant locality, near the Surrey Downs. The highest references given and required.

ON THURSDAY, 16th July 1874, at 8 A.M., will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the Court at KARIKAL (French Settlement), the condemned French barque AMIRAL DE MONTAIGUE, 533 tons register, belonging to the port of Havre, presently lying on Karikal roads. The said Vessel was built in the year 1860 at Quebec, and classed in the Veritas 1st class, 1 L. C. for nine years.

TERMS OF SALE—24 hours.

For particulars apply to the Undersigned,

Lawyer,
GAUDART.

PROSPECTUS.

BANGALORE
GREAT DONCASTER ST. LEGER SWEEP.
FOR ALL INDIA.
TICKETS TEN RUPEES EACH.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the Club Banquet Fund. After deducting all expenses the balance will be divided as follows:—

Two-thirds to the winner.
One-sixth to second horse.
One-twelfth to third horse.
One-twelfth to be divided amongst drawers of starters.

To close on Monday, 7th September 1874, and drawn next day at the Bangalore United Service Club.

No application for Tickets will be accepted after noon on the 7th September.

Number will not be allotted nor receipt acknowledged of halves of Currency Notes.

Applications accompanied by remittances to be addressed and made payable free of exchange in Bangalore to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bangalore United Service Club, Bangalore.

Bangalore, 15th June 1874.

THE BERAR COTTON GINNING AND PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Treacher's Building, on FRIDAY, the 3rd of July next, at [illegible], for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions, which were [illegible] at an Extraordinary [illegible] Meeting [illegible]

1.—That this Company be wound up voluntarily.

2.—That Mr. John Kenworthy Bythell be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such voluntary winding up, and that his remuneration as such Liquidator be the payment to him of the sum of Rupees One Thousand (such remuneration to be exclusive of any disbursements or costs, charges and expenses which he may pay or incur as such liquidator aforesaid.)

3.—Whereas it is proposed to form a New Company to be called "The New Berar Company, Limited," with a capital (which may be afterwards increased) of Five Lacs of Rupees, divided into One Thousand Shares of Rupees Five Hundred each, and to transfer to such new Company all the business property and assets of this Company, in consideration of the new Company assuming all the liabilities of this Company as and from the 30th of June 1873, and allotting to this Company Six Hundred Shares in the new Company (on each of which the sum of Rupees Five Hundred shall be credited as paid) and Two Hundred Shares in the new Company (the Calls on which will be hereafter payable) and that the same shall be distributed amongst the Shareholders of this Company in manner following, that is to say:—

Shareholders in this Company shall receive in exchange for each of their original Two Thousand Rupees Shares (together with the Five Hundred Rupees Share of the 2nd issue held therewith) Four Shares in the New Company, three whereof will be credited as fully paid up.

Resolved, that the proposed transfer and distribution be and the same are hereby approved, and that the Liquidator be and he is hereby empowered and authorized to carry out such transfer and distribution.

By Order of the Board,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Company, Limited.

Treacher's Building, Bombay, 24th June 1874.

Now Ready,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The monsoon alterations in the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.'s Passenger Time Tables will be seen in the Guide.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
  Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
  Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
  Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
  Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
  Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
  East Indian Railway.
  Rajpootana State Railway.
  Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
  Punjaub and Delhi Division.
  Sind Section.
  Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Moultan, Lahore and Umritsur.
  Eastern Bengal Railway.
  Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
  Great Southern of India Railway.
  Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
  P. & O. Co.
  Messageries Maritimes.
  Austrian Lloyds.
  Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
  Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
  British India Steam Navigation Company.
  Bombay Steam Ferries.
  China Steamers.
  Indus Steam Flotilla.
  Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
  Irrawady Flotilla.
  India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the [illegible] Terminal, and of [illegible] following [illegible]

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS TO H. M. THE QUEEN, &c., &c., &c.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON AND BORDEAUX, 1815; ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY, 1842.

To counteract in some measure the necessity for increasing the Prices of per Dozen of Sherries and Cognac, we have, with the permission of Her Majesty's Customs, introduced a distinct description of package, thereby saving to the Consumer the cost of bottles, cases, corks, freight, dock charges, as well as labor. This package consists of 4-Gallon Jars, admirably adapted for the preservation of Wine, and so protected as to ensure them both against pilferage or breakage, the Jars being wickered, and a Trade Mark safety Label affixed on each cork.

The saving to the Consumer is considerable, as will be seen by reference to the subjoined quotations:—

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
2 Doz. (4 Gallons) Sherry, blue seal, very pale, dry, and delicate ...cost	50 0	4 Gallons in Jar, Sherry, blue label very pale, dry, and delicate ...... NOTE.—This is a Special Wine, which we are now supplying for the first time, with the view of shipping it exclusively as our blue seal.	43 0
2 Doz. (4 Gallons) Sherry, yellow seal, pale, medium colour ....cost	41 0	4 Gallons in Jar, Sherry, yellow seal	33 0
2 Doz. (4 Gallons) Sherry, white seal; a good dinner wine ....cost	34 0	4 Gallons in Jar, Sherry, white seal	27 0
2 Doz. (4 Gallons) Cognac No. 1, superior fine old pale .... cost	68 0	4 Gallons in Jar, Cognac, No. 1	61 8

The Jars can be returned for refilling, it being our intention to keep stocks of bright Wines and Cognacs in wood for this purpose. In such case an allowance of Rs. 2 per Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to Godown.

2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
EXCELLENT DINNER WINES.
Sherry, Yellow seal, Rs. 20-8 per [illegible]
Vino de Pasto ... ,, 20-0 doz.

For Sale, at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

CUNLIFFE DOBSON & Co.

[illegible] at Rs. 40 per dozen.
Sherry .... ,, 25 ,,

LARRONDE FRERES'

Margaux .... ,, 12 ,,
Chateau Lafite .... ,, 20 ,,
Superior Old Cognac .... ,, 25 ,,
Sauterne .... ,, 15 ,,

COSSART, GORDON & Co.'s
Madeira in Hogsheads and Quarter Casks.

REMINGTON & Co

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

STILL HOCKS—Marcobrunner ... ... Rs. 30 per doz. qts.
Laubenheimer ... ... ,, 15 ,, ,,
Steinwein ... ... ,, 20 ,, ,,
Liebfraumilch ... ... ,, 20 ,, ,,
CLARETS—Chateau de Francis ... ... ,, 14 ,, ,,
Chateau Leoville ... ... ,, 24 ,, ,,
Chateau Lafite ... ... ,, 28 ,, ,,
Vray Canon ... ... ,, 18 ,, ,,
ITALIAN CLARET—in barrels of 50 Gallons and above, Rs. 100 each.
Do. Bottled here ... ... ,, 8 ,, ,,

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

Now Ready, 8vo. Cloth. Price Two Rupees.

THE BAZAAR MEDICINES AND SOME OF THE MEDICAL PLANTS OF INDIA,

with a full Index of Diseases, indicating their Treatment by these and other agents procurable throughout India. To which are added Directions for Treatment in cases of Drowning, Snake Bites, &c. Second Edition.

By EDWARD JOHN WARING, M.D., Surgeon (retired) in Her Majesty's Indian Army.

Messrs. J. & A. CHURCHILL, 11, New Burlington Street, London.

To be had of all Booksellers.

BICKERSTETH AND CO., Leigh, near Manchester, sole Manufacturers of BICKERSTETH'S COMPOSITION for COVERING BOILERS, CYLINDERS, PIPES, &c. Non conducting, Non-combustible, and Anti-corrosive.

Trade Mark—"B. & Co., Leigh" (in diamond).

Adapted for Stationary, Locomotive, or Marine Boilers, Cylinders, Pipes, or the surfaces of any vessel in which the retention of heat is a desideratum. In Steamers, the heat in the engine rooms, &c., is so much reduced as to be of the greatest relief to engineers and firemen. A saving of *twenty-five per cent.* in fuel is effected, and the composition (when properly applied) will last as long as the boiler, pipe, &c. The steam is kept perfectly dry, passing through any length of piping without condensation.

THE LEIGH BOILER ANTI-INCRUSTATION COMPOSITION.

Agents wanted in every Manufacturing Town and District throughout the World.

For Copies of Testimonials, and all other information, apply to BICKERSTETH & Co., as above.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

as recently adopted for the United States Cavalry, takes the 450 central fire service Boxer Cartridge. It equals a rifle in range and in accuracy of fire, and is unequalled for durability of construction. It can be easily loaded and unloaded when dark, and can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols of various make which now flood the market.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,

for the waistcoat pocket, shoots hard and straight.

COLT'S DERINGER REVOLVER,

for personal and house defence, [illegible]

To be had through any Gunmaker or Dealer in Arms, [illegible]

COLT'S FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 14, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

"THE TERAI HAT."

A SOFT HAT FOR WARM CLIMATES [illegible]

MESSRS. ANDRE, HATTERS, 127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

Direct the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their New "TERAI HAT," [illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 1st July, 1874.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed, as it opened, very dull, but without change in prices on the spot, although landing cotton is apparently depressed. Fair Dhollera, June delivery, being quoted at 5¼d. per lb., or ⅛d. under the spot price. This morning the market again opens dull, probable sales 10,000 bales, imports 12,000, the previous day's receipts at the American ports being 1,000 bales against 3,000 on the corresponding date last year. Exports to Great Britain nil. In New York, Mid Uplands on the spot and futures are both ⅛ cent. per lb. lower. Piece Goods in Manchester continue [illegible] with little doing, 40s. Mule Twist showing a decline of ¼d. per lb.

Since the weekly returns of Friday, the position of the staple has in no way improved, on the contrary ready stocks have increased, especially of Surats, and the pressure to sell must be greater than ever. For shippers from this side, the future prospects are undoubtedly most discouraging, and it is difficult to fix a basis on which operations would be safe. It is just possible that unfavourable accounts of the growing American crop may induce a reaction later on, but even such a probability—for which however there are no grounds at the moment—does not get rid of the enormous ready supplies, and limited consumption, which must override other influences for the time being.

Consols this morning have advanced to 92¾; French Rentes to 95½; Bar Silver is not quoted.

Our markets here show continued depression, the extent of business passing being most insignificant. In Sterling Exchange transactions are still most restricted, on the one hand there is no demand for Bank bills, while private paper is equally scarce. Rates come rather stronger from Calcutta, and this combined with a disposition to avoid business pending advices respecting Council drafts has given rather more firmness to the market which otherwise has nothing to support even present currencies. We quote, 6 months' sight Bank Bills 1s. 10⅜d. to 11/16d.; Credits 1s. 10 13/16d.; Documents 1s. 10 13/16d. to ⅞d. per rupee. On Calcutta there is little doing, but for demand the rate has nominally declined to ¼ per cent. premium.

Government Paper is steady at unaltered values, say:—Fours Rs. 105; Fours and a half [illegible] 104 11/16; Fives and a half Rs. 109¼ to ⅜.

[illegible] Shares to-day the business has been con[illegible] chiefly to Spinning Companies, which are [illegible]er higher. Other shares are quiet at barely [illegible] rath[illegible]ious figures.

[illegible]ton is depressed at about yesterday's nominal quotations, but dealers now show decidedly [illegible] disposition to sell, and to do business would [illegible] more [illegible]ly accept a decline of Rs. 2 per candy. [illegible] probab[illegible] day's arrival were 470 bales, making 2,587 bales fo[r] the five days.

Freic[ghts] are dull and unaltered at £2 12-6 for stea[m]er, and £2-10 to £2-15 for sailing [illegible]

Piece Goods conti[illegible] very difficult of sale as a general rule, although in fine makes of Shirtings there is perhaps rather more willingness to buy at a reduction of as. 1 per piece.

BANKS.

No. of shares	Nomi value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	8 p.ct.	Agra Bank	88
12,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Do of Bombay New	782½
10,000	500	225	5 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. issue	482½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200
[illegible]	250	all	[illegible] p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	180
40,000	78¼	all	12 pct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct	National Bank of India	124
10,[illegible]	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	490

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,650
500	2,500	all	175p.*	Alliance Spinning	2,985
[illegible]	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	2,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	70 s	Bombay United	1,540
[illegible]	1,000	all	30p.s	[illegible] Spinning	1,870
[illegible]	1,000	all	100p.*	Great Eastern	1,350
150	1,000	all	0 p.*	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,465xd.
500	1,000	1,000	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,400
250	1,000	550	...	Madras U. Spinning	745
1,50[illegible]	1,000	all	100p.*	Manockji Petit's	1,460
[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	100p.*	Morarjee Spinning	1,520
[illegible]	2,500	all	200*	Oriental	1,700
[illegible]	2,500	400	300p.	Royal	2,850
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	200p.*	Soonderdas Spinning	1,700
500	1,000	250	10p.s	Do. do. 1/4 share	415

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 6	Colaba Land Co	1,420
[illegible]	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	176
150	1,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	1,010
6,0[illegible]	1,000	all	15p.*	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	[illegible]

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	£20	[illegible]	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	212
—	£20	[illegible]	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
—	£25	[illegible]	do.	Ditto	...
—	£100	1,00[illegible]	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,125
—	£18	[illegible]	do.	Do. New Shares	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 p*	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,700
200	2,000	1,100	150 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	580
100	500	all	18 pc.	Albert Ginning Co	600
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	125
150	12,000	11,000	100p*	Apollo Press Co	4,200
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,050
200	2,000	all	250p*	Bombay Press Co	800
[illegible]	500	all	30p*	Do New	200
300	1,000	1,000	100 p*	Broach Cotton Co	425
100	1,500	..	...	Carwar Company	700
400	1,500	all	40	Colaba Press Co	3,570
350	9,000	all	250p*	East India Press Co	2,000
150	5,500	all	300 p*	Fort Press Co	3,900
[illegible]	2,000	2,000	75 p*	Framji Cowasji Press Co	250
[illegible]	1,000	all	100 p*	French Press Co	425
[illegible]	5,000	1,463	75 p*	Imperial Press Co	660
200	400	850	60 p*	Mofussil Press & G. Co	585
800	2,000	500[illegible]	..	Nicol Press-Manuf. Co., Ld	1,900
120	2,500	750	125 p*	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
[illegible]	1,500	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co	1,200
400	85	75	185 p*	Scinde Press Co	500
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,025
110	1,500	1,750	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras	830
150	850	all	90 ps	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
400	1,000	all	90 ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	1,175

* Per share for the half year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation			
...	35	19[illegible]	...	Bank of China	1
...	...			East India Bank	1
...	200	11 Feb.	'67	Indian Peninsula	1

[illegible]NTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]ons, Captain J Tho[illegible] [illegible]ith a cargo of 7,745 [illegible] cwts myrabollams, [illegible]

[illegible]tain J. [illegible]rachee —For [illegible] Ally [illegible]

cases ether, 3 packages ivory, 4 packages specie, and 1 package apparel, and some other packages for transhipment for different ports.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Punjaub (s)	Gavin	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Persia (s)	Morello	Genoa, &c.

The ship M[illegible]baleshwur, to Liverpool obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Patna, to Coast and Calcutta.
Barque Aztecs, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVAL.
26 Timor (s) ... Brown ...
Bangalore (s) ... Soames ... Suez, June 5.
Ganges ... Stirling ... Melbourne April 24.
Lady Rawlinson ... Robson ... Masulipatam, June 19.

June. DEPARTURE.
27 Emblichope (s) ...

MADRAS.

June. ARRIVALS.
27 Scotia ... Galle.
29 Assyria (s) ... Bombay.

June. DEPARTURES.
27 Queen of India ... Liverpool.
Scindia (s) ... London.

ADEN.

April. ARRIVALS.
7 Pehlwan, ss, Stepney, from Bombay.
May 14 Adriatic, ship, Taylor, from Liverpool.
18 C. H. Soule, ship, Gray, from Liverpool.
25 Kwang Tung, H. M., Elton, from Perim.
28 Montana, ship, Leighthelm, from Liverpool.
29 Prince Charley, ship, Lunskill, from Liverpool.
June 1 Deerhound, ss, Roe, from Sea.
1 Marathon, ship, Turner, from Liverpool.
5 Merew, ship, Gibson, from Shields.
6 Angarios, ss, Konman, from Massowa.
7 Daphne, H. M.'s, Foot, from Macalla.
7 Kenilworth, ship, Hutchinson, from Liverpool.
9 Duplex, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.
12 Ismail, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
14 Euphrates, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar.
16 Billeton, ss, Meyer, from Newd ep.
17 Teheran, ss, Johnson, from London.
18 Arbitrator, ss, Wallace, from Bombay.
18 Oreste, ss, Polo Coda, from Trieste.
18 Red Gauntlet, ss, Dewdney, from London.
18 Aveyron, Fch. T. S., Coffeesters, from Saigon.
18 Friedrich, A. S. Ft., Dyer, eicher, from Pola.
19 Calypso, ss, Crellovich, from Bombay.
19 William Corry, ss, Croxon, from Carwar.
19 Jane Avery, ss, Dodds, from Newcastle.
20 Meekong, ss, Fonche, from Marseilles.
20 Caradoc, ss, Barwise, from Bombay.
21 County of Sutherland, ss, Auld, from Batavia.
21 Sumatra, ss, Raison, from Batavia.
21 Coromandel, ss, Mahy, from Cardiff.
22 Golconda, ss, Fentiman, from Bombay.
23 Aratoon Apear, ss, Mactavich, from Calcutta.
23 Dahlia, ss, Crawford, from Batavia.
23 Lorne, ss, Butcher, from Bussorah.

June. DEPARTURES.
17 C. H. Soule, ship, Gray, to Moulmain.
17 Ismail, ship, Nacoda, to Jedda.
17 Euphrates, ss, Henderson, to Zanzibar.
17 Billeton, ss, Meyer, to Batavia.
18 Teheran, ss, Johnson, to Bombay.
18 Arbitrator, ss, Wallace, to Liverpool.
19 Oreste, ss, Polo Coda, to Bombay.
19 Aveyron, Fch. T. S., Coffeesters, to Toulon.
20 Red Gauntlet, ss, Dewdney, to Persian Gulf.
20 Angarios, ss, Konman, to Batavia.
20 Calypso, ss, Crellovich, to Triest.
20 William Corry, ss, Croxon, to Revelin Russia.
20 Caradoc, ss, Barwise, to Bremenhaven.
21 County of Sutherland, ss, Auld.
21 Merew, ship, Gibson, to Bombay.
21 Meekong, ss, Fonche, to China.
22 Duplex, ss, Monge, to Mauritius.
22 Sumatra, ss, Raison, to Newdeep.
23 Golconda, ss, Fentiman, to Suez.
23 Aratoon Apear, ss, Mactavich, to Marseilles.
23 Friedrich, A. S. Ft., Dyerreicher, to China.
24 Dahlia, ss, Crawford, to Amsterdam.
24 Lorne, Butcher, to London.

April. VESSELS IN HARBOUR.
7 Pehlwan, ss, Stepney, from Bombay.
May 14 Adriatic, ship, Taylor, from Liverpool.
25 Kwang Tung, H. M., Elton, from [illegible]
28 Montana, ship, Leighthelm, from Liverpool.
29 Prince Charley, ship, Lunskill, from Liverpool.
June 1 Deerhound, ss, Roe, from Sea.
1 Marathon, ship, Turner, from Liverpool.
7 Daphne, H. M.'s, Foot, from Macalla.
7 Kenilworth, ship, Hutchinson, from Liverpool.
17 Jane Avery, ss, Dodds, from Newcastle.
21 Coromandel, ss, Mahy, from Cardiff.

STEAMER REPORT.

Galle, 1st July, 7-50 a.m.—Mail steamer Pera from Bombay arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Cannanore, 1st July, 4 a.m.—Weather cloudy, wind north, thermometer 84, rainfall 25 cents.

Carwar, 1st July, 5-30 p.m.—Weather fair, wind west, thermometer 85, barometer 29·15.

Mangalore, 1st July, 10-50 a.m.—Weather clear, wind east, north, west and south-west, maximum 85, minimum 75, wet bulb 81, barometer 29·81, rainfall inch 18 cents.

Tuticorin, 1st July, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 92, barometer 29·79.

Vingorla, 1st July, 5-25 p.m.—Weather clear, wind west, thermometer 86, rainfall 15 cents.

DAILY IMPORTS.—1st July.

From Liverpool.

Parana s, 25 boxes bar soap, Abdoolhosein Essoofbhoy, 2 casks hardware, Amroodin Fazulally; 2 cases cutlery; Hassum Currim.

From London.

Pernambuco s, 2 cases butter and 1 case ham, C. E. Mitchell and Co.

Modgelia s, 7 cases sherry, J Nenbers.

Teheran s, 2 cases soap, R. L. Southern and Co; 25 cases champagne, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee.

From Trieste.

Oreste s, 20 cases beer and 20 bales paper, A. E. Gumpert.

DAILY EXPORTS.—1st July.

For Liverpool.

Jane Law, 100 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghten.

Milford, 64 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 101 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee and Co., 4 bales cotton, Harridass Soonderdass.

Marian Moore, 26 bales wool, Jacob Sawoo and Co.

Sir Charles Napier, 259 bales cotton, Ruttonsey Poonsey and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Jeram Henraj and Co.; 161 bales cotton, Varjial Lokmon.

George Gilroy, 60 bales cotton, Callianjee Pitamber; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Paraha s, 51 bales cotton, Arjoon Nursey; 64 bales cotton, Chutoorbhooj Luckmichund, 50 bales wool, Mooljee Gocuhlas, 59 bales cotton, Ramrattan Totera; 26 bales cotton and 20 bales wool, Tarachund Dwarkadass; 5 bales hides, Hajee Sucoor Hajee Abdoola, 36 bales cotton, Passoo Versey; 53 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghten; 8 bales cotton, D. E. Ellis; 260 bags linseed, Nemchund Khimchund, 450 packages wheat, and 1,160 packages linseed, Wallace and Co., 5,000 bundles coir yarn, Nutheo Ruttonsey.

For London.

Lombardy s, 30 bundles gall and 20 packages coolinjum; Mooljee Govindjee; 41 bales skins, Fuckeermahomed Cheenee Abboosally and Co; 49 bales skins, Cheenee Esmail and Co; 29 bales skins, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 32 bales skins V. A. S. Mohidin Saheb and Co; 37 bales skins, Mahomedally Seorajoodin and Co; 41 bales hide and skins, S. W. T. Nagoor Meera and Co; 8 packages P. shells, and 9 cases chundroose, Khakebhoy Nansey; 4 packages T. shells, and 6 cases mustaky, Nansibhoy Gangjee; 10 packages crotton seed, Muckonjee Morarjee; 401 bags coffee, Nursey Khatow; 9 cases dry ginger, Dawoodbhoy Hassum; 15 cases dry ginger, Mooljee Govindjee; 149 cases tea, Raphael and Co; 9 cases fishmawe, Rehmoobhoy Knimjee; 7 cases fishmawe, Mahomed Allana; 26 boxes bloodstone, 6 cases fishmaws and 6 cases P. feathers, Rehmoobhoy Mahomed; 45 cases mother or o'P. shells, and 1 case P. feathers, Ruzubally Allyruza. 30 cases mother o'P. shells, Goculdass Hurjeewan; 13 cases cardamums, Hajee Mitha Cassum 23 bags saffron seed, 19 bags castor seed, Ritchie Stewart & Co; 23 cases olibanum, Gowabhoy Samjee; 26 bales skins, Jeevub Hajee Guuny; 4 cases fishmaws, L. J. Bottlebhoy; 3 cases, tiger skins, W. Nicol & Co.

For Trieste.

Oreste s, 629 packages coffee, B. I. S. N. Co.

For Venice.

Oreste s, 260 bags coffee, and 50 packages cinnamon, B. I. S. N. Co.

For Havre.

Lombardy s, 1,867 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay and Co.

HIGH COURT.—2nd July.

[Appeals before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon Mr. Justice Bayley.]

492-72—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—The Commercial Bank Corporation v Hormusjee Nusserwanjee Screwwalla—Ardasir Framjee.

In the matter of the petition of Madhowjee Tricum and another, insolvent—J Gopall—Madhowjee Tricum and another.

748-72—Hearn Cleveland and Peile—Khulluckdina Khalfanbhoy v. Poondlick Narayen and others—G. J. Mody.

52-73—Hearn Cleveland and Peile—Khulluckdina Khalfanbhoy v. Madhowrao Dinanath—G. J. Mody.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Marriott.]
For Judgment.

66-73—Jefferson and Payne—F. A. Spencer and another v Motiram Damodhur—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

For further directions on Special Commissioner's Report.

1-74—Remington Hore and Langley—Nursey Vullubjee and another v Edward Bates—Manisty Fletcher and Smith.

Long Causes.

704-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Raliatbai widow v Ghellabhoy Motiram—M M Munshi.

379-73—Jefferson and Payne—William Judson Addis v The Secretary of State &c.—Mr. Hearn.

319-73—Chalk and Turner—Ludwig A Blaschek v Bhugoobhoy Premchund—Remington, Hore and Langley.

307-73—Jefferson and Payne—Henry Gamble and another v Motiram Damodhur—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

158-73—Ardaseer F.—Jamsetjee Sorabjee and others v Scott McClelland & others.—Dallas and Lynch.

313-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Jacob Jamall v Shaik Essa bin Khalefa &c.—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

229-72—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass Dwarkadass Lullcobhoy and others v Hurrybhoy Motiram—Tyabjee and Sayani.

34-73—Mr. Fletcher—Saloobai v Bhicoo Narayen—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

209-73—Prescot and Winter—Cooreem Herjee and others v Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee T.—Jefferson and Payne and Gandhibhoy Mody.

[illegible]73—Shapoorjee and Thacurda[illegible] [illegible]ram Parshotum v Ramdass Purshot[illegible] [illegible]anisty Fletcher [illegible]

[illegible] Pinhey.]

[illegible]abhoy Ghulam &c. [illegible]—Manisty and [illegible]

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Majors of Field Batteries of Royal Artillery are henceforth to draw forage allowance for one horse when called upon to perform duties other than regimental.

Private Clifford of the 10th Hussars has been convicted by Court Martial of insubordination, accompanied by personal violence, and sentenced to penal servitude for [te]n years, which has been approved by the Commander-in-Chief.

It has been ruled at the Horse Guard's that a reward of ten shillings shall be paid to any recruit or soldier who may recognize and apprehend a deserter, while fraudulently serving in the army, or when he presents himself for enlistment. We think the amount of reward offered is not sufficiently encouraging for a comrade giving up a deserter to the law.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that gratuities payable out of the fund formed from fines inflicted for drunkenness may be paid in India to Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers discharged in this country and proceeding at once to the colonies. The nett amount of fines after payment in India of such gratuities will be remitted home through the Accounts Current with London, but the gross receipts of the fund should be shown in the returns, and vouchers furnished in support of the payments made in this country.

The 18th Brigade Royal Artillery have been ordered to proceed to England next cold season. The non-commissioned officers, artificers and men desirous of extending their services in this country will be allowed to volunteer without bounty for the Royal Artillery serving in any of the Presidencies. The non-commissioned officers and artificers, volunteering to remain in India, will take rank in the brigade to which they may be posted according to the dates of their promotion. It is to be understood that men remaining in the country may select their Presidency, but are not allowed to volunteer for any particular bridge or battery.

Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that Hospital Serjeants serving in India with Brigades of Artillery, Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry, and in Depots, will, in future, in addition to the gross rates of pay laid down in G. G. O. No. 96, dated 26th January 1874, receive a staff allowance of Rs. 7-8 per month after seven years' uninterrupted service in that rank. In addition to the above, Hospital Serjeants on the effective establishment of a hospital shall receive for each day they may be so employed a free hospital diet, or 5 annas and 8 pies per diem in lieu, when a hospital diet cannot be supplied. When absent from a hospital, the claim to a hospital diet, or the equivalent of 5 annas and 8 pies per diem, will cease; and the Hospital Serjeant will then draw rations under the ordinary rules of the service. An Acting Hospital Serjeant will receive the free hospital diet, or its equivalent of 5 annas and 8 pies, in addition to the pay of his rank. This order will supersede all previous orders regulating the extra pay and allowances of Hospital Serjeants.

In the foot-note of G. G. O. No. 1271 of the 18th December 1873—

For	Read
‡ "Should the issue to Staff "Serjeants be altered to a superior kind of serge to that "issued to other ranks, the "value of the coat will be "Rs. 15-12-0." "When Staff Serjeants receive the same description of "serge trousers as that issued "to rank and file, they will be "entitled to the difference between Rs. 7-12-0 and 3-8-0, "viz., Rs. 4-4-0."	‡ When Staff Serjeants receive serge frocks of a cloth superior to that issued to the rank and file, the value will be Rs. 7-14-0, as laid down by the Royal Warrant of 1865.

The rate of compensation for Infantry Serge Frocks for Sergeants should be under total value, Rs. 4-2-0 instead of Rs. 4-4-0, and under monthly value, Rs. 0-5-6 instead of Rs. 0-5-4. Order books to be corrected accordingly.

ARRIVALS—June 30.

Scott, Colonel, Bengal Commandant 36th Regiment, from furlough, from England.
Godfrey, Lieutenant Colonel, Madras Wing Officer 35th Regiment, N. I., from furlough, from England.
Chandra, Surgeon, Major, Bengal Medical Department, from furlough, from England.
Chandler, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, to appear before a Medical Board, from Cawnpore.

DEPARTURES—July 1.

Hamas, Captain, Bengal Quarter Master General's Department, from [illegible] to Calcutta.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

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- Proceedings in the High Court on the Trial of the Rioters.
- The Bombay Government's Despatch to the Secretary of State.
- Mr. Souter's Report, and the Supplementary Letter about the Khetwaddy Riot.
- Opinions of the Press.
- The Parsee Memorial.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees, the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WAINWRIGHT—June 22nd, at Aden, Susan Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. R. W. Wainwright, Inspector of Police, aged 26 years, deeply regretted by all who knew her.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BATTERSBY—June 29th, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. Richard Battersby, Paymaster, East Indian Railway, of a daughter.

FULFORD—June 22nd, at Cher[illegible], the wife of Cecil J. R. Fulford, Esq., Lieutenant, 28th P. I., of a son.

JAMES—June 28th, at Dinapore, the wife of Captain L. H. S. James, Royal Artillery, of a son.

PARSONS—June 27th, at Howrah, Calcutta, the wife of Major J. D. Parsons, of a daughter.

DEATH.

ONRAET—June 23rd, at Bhaugulpore, F. T. Onraet, Esq., aged 63 years.

The Daily "Bombay Gazette," *and the* "Bombay Gazette Overland Summary," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1874.

Lord Salisbury seems to have found leisure, by the time the India Councils Bill had reached the stage of going into Committee, to ma[illegible] few observations [illegible] meaning of [illegible]mission, "inv[illegible] which, by his ow[illegible] [illegible]stion of "what important [illegible] Lordship did not indul[illegible] suppose some other [illegible]ers Peers must have felt, to under[illegible] the nature of the pressing engag[illegible] made him take the unusual course [illegible] safing a word of explanation about [illegible] of this Bill till it had passed its [illegible] He contented himself with [illegible]

[illegible] if the Secretary of S[illegible] taken the [illegible] of the [illegible] at [illegible] over which himself pre[illegible] befo[illegible] mising to give the Viceroy a [illegible] Cabinet Minister; and the reply [illegible] consultation had taken [illegible] Kimberley inquired if the Viceroy had g[illegible] opinion adverse to the change, and [illegible] said that he had not co[illegible] his communications with Lord No[illegible] on the subject"—an answer which [illegible] that the opinion of the Viceroy was not [illegible] consequence as to require the Secre[illegible] to delay for a week or two the i[illegible] Parliament of an important Constitu[illegible] This mode of legislation is surely [illegible] too high-handed even for India. We have [illegible] without murmuring during the last [illegible] the abolition of the wholesome practice [illegible] compelled the Governor-General to submi[illegible] budget for the year to the discussion of [illegible]sembly in which the independent public [illegible] of the country could occasionally at all ev[illegible] itself heard by the rulers of India. [illegible]thbrook has chosen to reign alone, and [illegible] deliberately [illegible] himself off from the suppor[illegible] popular sympathy which would have [illegible] him in a struggle with the Home authorit[illegible] the protection of the Indian treasury. We [illegible] not likely to undervalue the assistance wh[illegible] the free press of India will always give to a [illegible]scientious Viceroy; but the press itself [illegible]sabled when it cannot profit by the free disc[illegible] in a Legislative Council of the finan[illegible] policy of the Indian Government. Alth[illegible], too, Lord Northbrook is by himself a [illegible] good sort of autocrat, it is now apparent [illegible] the Secretary of State also wants to dispose [illegible] his absolute will and pleasure of the destin[illegible] of India; and two autocrats are more than [illegible] country can reasonably be expected to en[illegible]. It is bad enough for a people to be rule[illegible] by a Council of experts in India, who are [illegible] in check by a Council of experts at home; but, when the Viceroy sets his Council [illegible]de, and the Secretary of State disdains [illegible] consult his, and when these two strong [illegible] begin to clash, the system of government [illegible] which India is subjected becomes a perfect farce. As, however, the right of free spee[illegible] has not yet been taken away from us, [illegible] may at least take the liberty of expressing [illegible] opinion on the merits of the quarrel which has broken out between Lord Salisbury and [illegible]rd Northbrook, though of course we are fully aware that any protest we may utter against [illegible] decision which Parliament may choose, without consulting the taxpayers of India, to [illegible] in the matter, must be fruitless.

It appears, then, from the wording of the Bill and from Lord Salisbury's speech in support of it, that we were right in supposing the Secretary of State intended to thrust an Engineer into the Viceroy's Council in order to watch over the finances of the Public Works Department. We must repeat that this is the most comical remedy which could have been proposed for the cure of a great evil. It is, no doubt, the case that the estimates of the Public Works Department are often framed very loosely, and that culpable carelessness has been shown over and over again in the execution of works which have, for want of honest and skilful supervision, cost the State many times the amount originally sanctioned to be spent upon them. Lord Salisbury says that returns placed by him on the table of the House of Lords show no fewer than 300 cases in which the expenditure has very [illegible] exceeded the estimate; "the sum total of the whole matter "being that, whereas the original estimate "was £4,000,000, the actual expenditure was "£6,700,000." Some of the most flagrant of these cases have already made the administration of Public Works in the Bombay Presidency notorious for its extravagance and inefficiency, and have even brought on it the suspicion of want of good faith. But would matters have been altered for the better if the supreme head of the Public Works Department in India had been an Engineer sent out from home with the position and salary of a member of the Viceroy's Council? Could General Strachey have prevented the excessive expenditure on Gunnesh Khind, or stopped Lord Mayo from purchasing the Elphinstone property? Lord Salisbury had the deplorable weakness to assert that, in mentioning cases of extravagance, he "was not "seeking to throw blame on any individual," and that [illegible] "tem." But the great defect of the Government of India is the want of individual responsibility. Public servants of high position in this country have for the most part had no political education; and they are therefore ignorant of what free discussion means and of what checks are placed on the action of men in power in all civilized countries. If their conduct is censured by the press, they huddle together like a flock of frightened sheep in a thunderstorm, which rub their noses together and with many such mutual blandishments raise a common lament over the persecuting fury of the elements. If, on the other hand, the superior powers at Calcutta or Westminster find fault with them, they are ready with their answer that they are collectively and individually, morally, intellectually, and physically, by far the finest set of men that a benignant Providence ever entrusted with the government of any country in the world, but that really "the system" is too much for them, as it spoils all their well-meant efforts and makes them spend a thousand rupees when they ought only to spend a hundred. We should have thought Lord Salisbury had more sense than to be imposed upon by the rubbish such men talk about "the system." It is not the system that deserves to be blamed, but the men themselves. Establish the principle of individual responsibility—fasten upon Public Works officers of the highest rank the duty of seeing that the estimates they present to Government are not shamefully exceeded—punish them, if it be necessary, with dismissal from the public service for any expenditure which they cannot justify—and the Public Works Department may become a blessing, instead of a curse, to India. But, when the utmost notice taken of the most scandalous waste of public money by men who ought to husband it is that some years after the money has been spent despatches are published in which the Secretary of State expresses his grave displeasure at what has been done—a displeasure which comfortable placemen who have been allowed to go on doing as they like only laugh at—and when the only remedy offered for the laxity of officials is the creation, at a heavy expense to the State, of a new Department, Indian taxpayers may really despair of getting justice done them. Never, in fact, was there a more conspicuous instance than the result of this dispute between the Home Government and the Government of India of the truth of the moral conveyed in the line, *Quidquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi.*

But we have not yet described all the mischief the new Minister of Works will have the power to effect. Lord Salisbury, in his speech, lays out a programme of public works to be almost immediately accomplished which may well make the Indian taxpayer stand aghast. Not only, it seems, is the principle [illegible]ch the Duke of Argyll so sturdily maintain[illegible] [illegible]t railways [illegible] purely com[illegible] be [illegible] expected to pay [illegible] summarily set aside, [illegible] irrigation are [illegible]

[illegible] OF THE DAY.

[illegible] reputation was not confined to [illegible] evidently, as we find the following [illegible] and kindly notice of his death as [illegible] by telegram in the *Ceylon Times*:—"[illegible] ten or twelve years ago Mr Connon was called to the Bar, and after practising for some time before the Bombay High Court, was made one of the Magistrates of Police. Upon the Bench Mr. Connon was distinguished by a generous desire to do justice rather than to administer the strict details of the law, and his frank and straightforward utterances afforded a most refreshing contrast to the judgments of his more formal contemporaries. Mr. Connon was long Chairman of the Bombay Bench of Justices, and discharged the onerous and difficult duties of that office in a way that won the favour of all parties. It was hoped by his friends that his health would be sufficiently improved by a three months' trip to the Mediterranean, but unfortunately it was not to be. There is no citizen of Bombay who will be more sincerely mourned than John Connon, and few who have left so honourable and useful a career upon record behind them."

By the last approximate statement of gross receipts on Indian Railways it appears that the total amount received on account of the several Guaranteed and State Railways up to the 2nd May of the current year was Rs. 3,46,37,944, being Rs. 62,83,434 in excess of the receipts for the same period of last year. Of the Guaranteed lines only those of the Madras Presidency show a falling off from the previous year, viz Madras, Rs. 5,89,700; Great Southern of India, Rs. 1,45,459; Carnatic, Rs. 831. The increase is apportioned as follows:—East Indian, Main, Rs. 42,68,561; ditto, Jubbulpore, Rs. 2,24,712; Eastern Bengal, Rs. 3,99,793; Oudh and Rohilcund, Rs. 2,84,[illegible]; Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, Rs. 10,63,659; Great Indian Peninsula, Rs. 4,22,498; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, Rs. 2,35,342. Of the State Lines only one, the Nulhattee, shows a deficiency for the small amount of Rs. 1,168. The increase is thus divided:—Calcutta and South Eastern, Rs. 1,582; Rajpootana, Delhi Section, Rs. 65,481; Ditto, Agra Section, Rs. 36,931; Holkar, Rs. 14,595; Khangaon, Rs. 8,554; Oomrawuttee, Rs. 3,896; and Wardha Valley, Rs. 10,391. After paying all the additional expenses incurred by the East Indian Line in connection with famine transport there should be a handsome profit derived from the earnings of the first half of this year.

ENGLISH POLITICAL LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 12th June.

Parliament has had an active week, but it has been very disastrous to the Government. To use the words of one their most influential supporters: "The Conservative fruit-tree has already lost its bloom, and all the mischief has been done by the Cabinet." Their *bête noir* has been the one great measure which they were sent to Parliament to carry out—the Licensing Bill. In my previous letter I indicated that in his management of that measure Mr. Cross was rapidly driving the ship among the breakers. He has since then got her into smooth waters, for the bill has now passed the Committee stage, but this has been done at a great sacrifice of gear and rigging. The friends of Lord Aberdare will not deny that he made a feeble Home Secretary, but even his weakness and vacillation have been surpassed by Mr. Cross. He made proposals one day and argued against them the next; he gave the London publicans what they did not ask for—longer hours of sale;—and, contrary to all their demands and expectations, he gave the provincial trade shorter hours than under the previous Act. Mr. Disraeli, foreseeing that herein would lie the main difficulties of the bill, informed the House in the early part of the session that the Government would simply propose the general lines upon which the measure should run, and leave the House to decide the question of hours. But the country and the publicans were not to be blinded by this adroit shifting of official responsibility, and the failure of the measure has rightly been fixed upon the Cabinet. I happened to be in the lobby of the House of Commons on Monday when the bill passed out of Committee, and I found a perfect crowd of angry and dissatisfied publicans and agents of Licensed Liquor Associations from all parts of the country, and on mixing with them it was easy to discover that they have lost all sympathy with or confidence in the present Government. Not only the organs of the trade, but the Conservative press also find fault with the Cabinet for their mismanagement of this business. And this is not the worst, for when the measure reaches its next stage Mr. Cross will propose amendments to some of his own clauses in committee with the object of winning back some of that popularity which he has lost for his party.

Upon two other matters, but in a less degree, the Government are also reaping a harvest of abuse and disappointment. In the early part of the session they referred the Masters' and Servants' Act, the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and several other of the Labour Laws to a Royal Commission. The working classes looked upon this procedure with suspicion as being intended only to check legislation, and shelve a series of subjects upon which Parliament was pledged to bring in a series of amending bills in the interests of the working men. The Government replied that the Commission would take very little evidence, and would complete its work in time for legislation this year. In their zeal to satisfy the working men they gave them two seats in the Commission, while the employers were entirely unrepresented. At this the employers were very wroth, and the working men are now angry also, for there seems to be no prospect of legislation this year, or at the most upon one or two measures only. The Commission has not even yet made a first report. Again, with regard to their factory legislation—for shortening the hours of labour for women and children—they took from Mr. Mundella his Nine Hours' Bill for the sake of making a little political capital, and they now propose to issue a Royal Commission with the object of receiving ev[illegible] which will justify them in extending the s[illegible] gislation to all other trades and workshe[illegible] textile manufactories. The late Governm[illegible] exceedingly chary of giving their su[illegible] Mr Mundella's bill, or to any meas[illegible] placed restrictive legislation upon l[illegible] present Government have tighte[illegible] Mr. Mundella's bill, and prop[illegible] other occupation whe[illegible] are employed [illegible] be know[illegible]

must long ago, it is impossible to fr[illegible] a compromise, and therefore the leagues must wait till after the next general election. The amount of actual harm worked by the clause—the smallness of the amount contributed to the denomination schools—is shown [illegible] be almost infinitesimal; most people believe that much more injury would be done by the building of unnecessary (but undenominational) schools if the clause were repealed; but Nonconformists look upon the principle as being vital to their Nonconformity, and I suppose that for years to come it and the establishment will form the two great bones of contention between Church and Dissent. O[illegible] of the most singular features of the busin[illegible] is that the author of the clause, Mr. Forster, [illegible] himself a Dissenter, and that on the d[illegible] last Wednesday some seven or eight memb[illegible] of the late Ministry voted against Mr. For[illegible] in his support of the clause. Among the nu[illegible]ber were Mr. Lowe, Mr. Goschen, the Marq[illegible] of Hartington, and Mr. Peel. Mr. Stansf[illegible] might of course be expected in the same lob[illegible] We have had other proofs, since the late Min[illegible]try have been in opposition, of their increasi[illegible] Radical tendencies. Are we to take them as [illegible] sign that when the Liberals are next in pow[illegible] they will adopt a more advanced programm[illegible] than under Mr. Gladstone's last government; are we to look upon their progressive tendenc[illegible] [illegible] the result of circumstances, and guided [illegible] the laws of political repulsion? *Nous verrons.*

Among the Indian topics of the we[illegible] the chief has been the Marquis of Salisbur[illegible] explanation regarding his India Counc[illegible] Bill—whereby he proposes to appoint to t[illegible] Council of the Governor-General of In[illegible] a member of public works nominated [illegible] the Crown, similar to the plan which [illegible] already been successfully tried with regard [illegible] Indian Finance. Two months ago I mention[illegible] the prospect of such a change, but it has [illegible] been much talked about here. It is too depa[illegible]mental to arrest much public attention in En[illegible]land; upon one point, however, there is no [illegible]ference of opinion. It is looked upon as indic[illegible] ing the desire of the India Office to dischar[illegible] its duties towards our great Eastern dependen[illegible] though I firmly believe that the step would have found far more active friends if it had been known to have received the approval of Lord Northbrook or of the India Council. The vi[illegible] expressed by Lord Napier and Ettrick when [illegible] bill passed through Committee will be sur[illegible] be re-echoed when the bill reaches the Ho[illegible] of Commons, but the Government majority [illegible] carry the measure against all opposition.

The India Finance Committee, before wh[illegible] Lord Cardwell and the Duke of Cambridge [illegible] shortly be examined, is not likely, I hear, to [illegible]complish very much. At present it is inquir[illegible] into the cost of the Indian military expenditu[illegible] and the most that it is likely to do—judg[illegible] from the information at present received—is [illegible] relieve India of the recruiting and some mi[illegible] charges for 6,000 or 7,000 men.

A growing feeling of anxiety prevails respecting affairs in Eastern Turkistan. There is a fear in the India Office that the Chinese army, which last year conquered Su-chow, will before long succeed in wresting power from Yakoob Beg, and restoring his country to Chinese rule, and the merchant class are beginning to wonder whether the Government will allow the fruits of their recent treaty to be jeopardised or nipped in the bud. The most reliable and the most recent reports to hand give us to understand that the Chinese are both numerous and [illegible] [illegible] several European ad[illegible] are on their staff. It [illegible] been sugg[illegible]ed that several English officers should [illegible] permitted to join Yakoob Beg's army, or that England and Russia, having recently given a "moral pledge" in the face of the world "to co-operate in the pacification of Central Asia," ought to combine for the protection of the Ameer. But there are those who believe that Russia would be averse to such a course; that her policy towards China would induce her to prefer either to step in as pacificator alone, or for a treaty consideration with the Chinese Govern[illegible] Eastern Turkistan to be re-conquered. The la[illegible] supported by reports in official quarters that many Russian officers are in the Chinese army.

The Marquis of Salisbury has delayed producing the recent correspondence respecting the Bombay riots, and deferred considering the same until the arrival of the Mahomedan petition*—at least such is the explanation which has been privately given to one or two members of Parliament who have taken this matter in hand. I cannot say that they are over well satisfied with this prolonged delay, and before many days are over we may expect to hear the Government questioned upon the subject in Parliament.

The great topic of the week in social circles has been the disappearance of Lord Yarborough. On the day before the Derby he was seen roaming about the corridors of the House of Commons in a state of very advanced inebriation. He was well known to the deputy serjeant, Captain Gossett, who took him into his room, the same which is so well known to a choice circle in the Commons, and an hour or two's repose seemed to be of great advantage to his lordship. But when Captain Gossett went on duty into the House about 7 o'clock Lord Yarborough suddenly disappeared. He was seen to go in the direction of Vauxhall Bridge, but has not since been heard of. He has frequently been absent on previous occasions, so that his family are not so anxious about his safety as most people would suppose, and this opinion is confirmed by the fact that only £20 has been offered for information as to his whereabouts.

Writing of the Derby reminds me of the winnings of one of our chief patrons of the turf, Lord Dudley. He is said to have won £8,000 on that and the Oaks. But what is that to a man having at least £900,000 a year! A far more acceptable gift to him has been the birth of a son within the last day or two. His wife by the way is sister to Lady Mordaunt, the unhappy woman whose madness was inquired into in the Divorce Court some years ago, on which occasi[illegible] it may be remembered the Prince of Wales ca[illegible] forward to give some very important and [illegible]teresting evidence.

Mr. Disraeli is suffering from the g[illegible] so severely that he stays away from [illegible] H[illegible]

To-r[illegible]
matters
sittings.
Lord C[illegible]
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Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

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despat Madras Government

INDIA OFFICE,

MY LORD,—I have had under advantage of organizing a special department the treatment of those branches of rived in the Department of Revenue which more particularly relate the development of the products of India tion of statistics bearing on the general people; and for this purpose I have department of Statistics and Commerce, in will be dealt with which range themselves the following headings:—

(1.) Statistics.
(2.) Commerce and Trade.
(3.) Fibres and silk (so far as relates to their treatment as an article of commerce, that question of productions being still dealt with in the Revenue Department).
(4.) Minerals (so far as relates to their utilization as an article of trade.)
(5.) Industry, Science, and Art, including Museums and Exhibitions.
(6.) Weights and Measures.
(7.) Census.
(8.) Records.
(9.) Sanitary questions.

I have, &c.,
SALISBURY.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

THE collapse of the famine in the North-West Provinces may be traced as follows, says the *Pioneer*:—During the week ending May [illegible] there were employed on relief works [illegible] persons, including men, women, and [illegible] For the week following the numbers were [illegible] On the 7th June there were, throughout of the Eastern districts, only 87,6[illegible] labourers all, *i.e.*, excluding Goruckpore, for which returns had not been received. The vast bulk of these were in Bustee; the numbers of labourers in the seven districts varying from 133 to 1,990. [illegible] 13th of this month, it was calculated that were still on reliefs in Bustee. From re published on Saturday last it would seem the 50,000 have completely vanished. All we are told about actual distress in the district is simply that there are 250 people in the Bustee workhouse, and 560 more in the Bansee workhouse. The relief works upon which the 50,000 were employed are "all closed," and the labourers have gone to their homes, "where there is plenty of employment in cultivation." Sowing is likewise progressing favourably in Goruckpore. Mirzapore, where "agricultural prospects could not be better," has imitated Bustee, by closing all Government relief works. In Banda there is plenty of employment to be had in the fields; and the Humeerporeans, who were so sceptical on the question whether the rainy season had arrived or not, have actually begun to sow. Moradabad and Bareilly are the only districts in which the rains have not been abundant.

FIRE AT THE GOVERNMENT COAL DEPOT, ARTHUR BUNDER.

YESTERDAY afternoon, at about one o'clock, the coal in one of the cells of the Government Coal Depot was discovered to be on fire. The Conductor in charge at once despatched a message to the Dockyard to give the alarm, and forthwith got the two manual engines on the spot to work, but they were of little service. With commendable alacrity two of the Municipal steam fire-engines were conveyed to the spot, but it was only found necessary to get one to work, and, speedily, all danger to the building was at an end. The cell in which the fire occurred is about midway on the west side of the building, and the beam supporting the roof in that compartment was found to be burnt through, and fell when the stream of water was brought to bear on it. Coolies were set to work to remove the coal outside the building, and at the time we visited the depot, after 10 P.M., the compartment was nearly cleared, and beyond the burnt beam no considerable damage was done. This compartment or cell contained some 240 tons and is one of 40 into which the building is divided. Had there [illegible] strong wind blowing at the time much damage [illegible] ensued [illegible] to the Municipal authorities for the promptitude with which the engines were brought on the ground. The fire is, no doubt, due to spontaneous combustion, probably induced by leakage in the roof of the building. There are, we are told, altogether, some 8,000 tons of coal stored in this building.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, June 12.)

War Office, Pall Mall, 12th June, 1874.

71st Regiment of Foot.

Lieutenant-General the Honourable George Cadogan, C.B., from Colonel of the 106th Foot, to be Colonel, in succession to Lieutenant-General Robert Law, K.H., deceased. Dated 17th May, 1874.

89th Regiment of Foot.

Lieutenant-General Lord Henry Hugh Manvers Percy, V.C., K.C.B., to be Colonel, in succession to Major-General Caledon Richard Egerton, deceased. Dated 28th May 1874.

104th Regiment of Foot.

Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Paul Haines, K.C.B., to be Colonel, in succession to General George Dixon, deceased. Dated 16th May, 1874

106th Regiment of Foot.

Lieutenant-General William O'Grady Haly, C.B., to be Colonel, in succession to Lieutenant-General the Honourable George Cadogan, C.B., appointed to the 71st Foot. Dated 17th May 1874.

9th Lancers, George Alfred Penrhys Evans, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, vice D. W. W. Lord Rossmore, transferred to the 1st Life Guards. Dated 13th June, 1874.

10th Hussars, John Palmer Brabazon, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice the Honourable H. J. L. Wood, promoted in the 12th Lancers. Dated 13th June, 1874.

Lieutenant William Edward Ker Fox, from the 21st Hussars, to be Lieutenant, vice T. A. Smith-Dorrien, retired. Dated 13th June, 1874.

Edward Temple Rose, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant in succession to Lieutenant the Honourable H. G. L. Crichton, promoted. Dated 13th June, 1874

11th Hussars, Lieutenant Arthur Abney Sandys, from the East York Militia, to be Lieutenant, in succession to Sub-Lieutenant E. S. C. Loftus-Tottenham, transferred to the 106th Foot. Dated 13th June, 1874.

15th Hussars, Lieutenant John Harrison, from the Royal North Down Militia, to be Lieutenant, vice W. White, promoted. Dated 13th June, 1874.

17th Lancers, Lieutenant Herbert Charles Jenkins, from the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia, to be Lieutenant, vice R. N. Humble, retired. Dated 13th June, 1874.

Coldstream Guards, Lieutenant and Captain Alexander William Maxwell Clark Kennedy retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy and Lieutenancy. Dated 13th June, 1874.

1st Foot, Lieutenant William Moodliford Longfield, from the West Cork Artillery Militia, to be Lieutenant, vice T. L. Thorp, retired. Dated 13th June, 1874.

2nd Foot, Clifton Frederick Samuel Alban, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant J. S. Tupper, promoted. Dated 13th June, 1874.

3rd Foot, Hudson Henry Ozzard, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant A. de V. Alexander, Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 13th June, 1874.

Bryan Francis Holme, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Richard Compton Maul, deceased. 13th June, 1874.

Herbert Chippindall, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, Lieutenant G. R. Taylor, promoted. Dated

Atking Collins, Gent., to be Sub-cession to Lieutenant D. G. Beamish, 1874.

Seymour Inglefield, Gent., to be on to Lieutenant E. J. Single-

Baker retires upon

m half-pay, late Dated 13th June,

to be Sub- Hawkes, Corps.

eute- oted.

In succession to Lieutenant W. Bridge, retired. Dated 19th June, 1874.

46th Foot, Lieutenant Henry Parry Carden, from the Queen's County Militia to be Lieutenant, vice J. M. Low, promoted. Dated 13th June, 1874.

51st Foot, Alexander Gore Breffney [illegible]ernan, Gent. (India Cadet), to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant G. H. Denshire, promoted. Dated 13th June, 1874.

67th Foot, Edward Ma to be Sub-Lieutenant G. Smith, promo

Parkyns Hamlet transferred

91st Foot, Ralph Thompson be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Forster, transferred to the 93rd Foot. 1874.

Rich nd, from Campbell,

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106th F be Instruct appointed Ad

108th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff 13th June, 1874.

Turner Severn Mackay Woolley, Gent. Lieutenant, vice R. J. B. Sparks, resigned. 13th June, 1874.

William Charles Aslett, Gent., to be enant, in succession to Lieutenant a Probationer for the Indian h June, 1874.

Alfred William Lam 's Cadet, to be Sub-Lieutenant

1st West India Regiment, Captain llington Samson to be Major, vice W. H. P. F. Strachan, promoted. Dated 15th April, 1874.

Lieutenant Henry George Wilson to be Captain, vice A. M. W. Samson. Dated 15th April, 1874.

UNATTACHED LIST.

The undermentioned Gentlemen to be Sub-Lieutenants:—

Charles Frederick St. Clair Anstruther Thomson. Dated 13th June, 1874.
Maur ore. Dated 13th June, 1874.
Davi iam Lord Ogilvy. Dated 13th June 1874.
John ted 13th June, 1874.
Charl ted 13th June, 1873.
ted 13th June, 1874.
3th June, 1874.
Thomas Dated 13th June, 1874.
Stuart Nicholson, from Hants Dated 13th June, 1874.
nd Alexander Duntze. Dated 13th June, 1874.
George N Mayne. Dated 13th June, 1874.
John Moore Gawne. Dated 13th June, 1874.
Charles Maitland Pelham Burn. Dated 13th June 1874.
Percy Schletter. Dated 13th June, 1874.
William Henry Jameson. Dated 13th June, 1874.
Cecil Francis William Fane. Dated 13th June, 1874.
John Bird McDonell. Dated 13th June, 1874.
William Aldworth. Dated 13th June, 1874.
Arthur Adey. Dated 13th June, 1874
Alexander Fownes Luttrell. Dated 13th June, 1874.
Henry Calthorpe Somerset. Dated 13th June, 1874.
Sub-Lieutenant George Ralph Charles Ormsby Gore, from the Shropshire Militia. Dated 13th June, 1874.
John Harold Erskine Parker. Dated 13th June, 1874.
John Archibald Henry Pollock. Dated 13th June, 1874.
Charles Edward Drummond Telfer. Dated 13th June, 1874.
Richard Hobart Morrison. Dated 13th June, 1874.
Richard Godfrey Jones. Dated 13th June, 1874.
William Keane Richardson. Dated 13th June, 1874.
Henry Bourchier Fowler. Dated 13th June, 1874.
Francis Robert Whitmore Stainforth. Dated 13th June, 1874
Robert FitzGerald Creighton. Dated 13th June, 1874.
Charles Gordon Creyk. Dated 13th June, 1874.
The Honourable Hugh Rudolph Arbuthnot Gough. Dated 13th June, 1874.
Alfred John Chamberlin Wrench. Dated 13th June, 1874.
George Henry Hayhurst Hayhurst. Dated 13th June, 1874.
Henry Davis Willock. Dated 13th June, 1874.
Lieutenant Stanley Orred, from the 3rd Staffordshire Militia. Dated 13th June 1874
Thomas Preston Walsh, India Cadet. Dated 13th June, 1874.
Henry George Way. Dated 13th June, 1874.
John Hamilton Verschoyle. Dated 13th June, 1874.
Arthur Wildman Prior. Dated 13th June, 1874
Charles Bradford Harries Jenkins. Dated 13th June, 1874.
Henry Robert Day. Dated 13th June, 1874.
Charles Wallace Warden. Dated 13th June, 1874.
Sub-Lieutenant George Ewbank Briggs, from the Hampshire Militia. Dated 13th June, 1874.
Philip Beaumont Grimston Coulson. Dated 13th June, 1874.
Francis Spencer Thornton. Dated 13th June, 1874.
George Markham Davison. Dated 13th June, 1874.
Aubrey Francis White. Dated 13th June, 1874.
Lieutenant Joseph Henry Greer, from the Tyrone Artillery Militia. Dated 13th June, 1873.
Alexander Gordon Russell. Dated 13th June, 1874.
Raymond Burlton Williams. Dated 13th June, 1874.
Charles Grant Mansell Fasken. Dated 13th June, 1874.
Horace Robert Stopford. Dated 13th June, 1874.
Horace Amyatt Amyatt-Burney. Dated 13th June 1874.
Lionel Graston Beckham. Dated 13th June, 1874.
Edward Stokes [illegible] Dated 13th June, 1874.
Richard Eyre Goold-Adams. Dated 13th June, 1874.
Spencer Frederick Chichester. Dated 13th June, 1874.
Sub Lieutenant Henry Charles Savage from the 6th Lancashire Militia. Dated 13th June, 1874.
Hugh Farquhar Jardine Campbell. Dated 13th June, 1874.
Hugh Frederick Lyons-Montgomery. Dated 13th June, 1874.
Gilbert Redvers Heathcoat. Dated 13th June, 1874.
[illegible] Dated 13th June, 1874.
John Frederick Charles Thatcher. Dated 13th June, 1874.
Henry Allan Balfour Boulderson, India Cadet. Dated 13th June, 1874.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon Matthew Joseph Ryan, from half-pay, to be Surgeon, vice Edward Joseph Clarke, deceased. Dated 13th June, 1874

Army Hospital Corps, Serjeant-Major William Joseph to be Lieutenant of Orderlies, vice John Francis Dillon, deceased. Dated 13th June 1874.

HALF-PAY.

Major and Brevet-Colonel Francis Edward Drewe, from half-pay, late Depot Battalion, Deputy Adjutant-General Ceylon, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 17th March 1874

Lieutenant Richard Oliffe Richmond, from the 50th Foot to be Captain. Dated 1st April, 1874.

Lieutenant Henry Francis Somerset Bolton, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be Captain. Dated 1st April, 1874.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Beville, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, having completed the qualifying service, to be Colonel. Dated 15th February, 1874.

Paymaster and Honorary Captain Roger Sheehy, 74th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major. Dated 13th May 1874.

"FACING EASTWARD."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have published a letter from Bishop Alford on "Facing Eastward;" will you oblige me by inserting the following remarks on the same subject?

The Jews pray towards Jerusalem because Solomon, at the dedication of the Temple, invoked a special blessing on the addresses to the Almighty directed "towards this place," when coupled with the fear of God and self-humiliation. The Zoroastrians, Yazidis, and Parsis worship the sun, or towards the sun-rising, the sun being to them an emblem of the Deity. Oriental Christians appear to have worshipped looking towards the East from the earliest ages of our era. Their present descendants explain the custom on this ground: When our Lord ascended to heaven from the summit of Mount Olivet he is presumed to have had His face turned towards Jerusalem, westward, while His disciples looked at him in the opposite direction. On that occasion they were told that "this same Jesus, which is taken from you into heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye have seen Him go into heaven." This they consider to coincide with the Saviour's own words: "For as the lightning cometh out of the east, and shineth even into the west, so shall the coming of the Son of Man be." Hence they look for His second appearing in the east, and being told always to "watch," they direct their prayers to that quarter. The Muslims, in like manner, have a *Kiblah*, or Point of Prayer, which with them is the holy city of Mekkah and the *Mihrab*, or Niche, in their mosques always indicates that direction, much in the same way as the orientation in most Christian churches. There is nothing necessarily superstitious in this usage; on the contrary, the simple symbolism, uncombined as it is with any specific or present object of adoration, is suggestive, it may be, of pious thought in the hearts of the worshippers. As regards Eastern Christians, it is wholly unconnected with any other idea than that already stated; and the same, I presume, was true with ourselves until exaggerated and materialistic ideas began to prevail among us with regard to the Lord's Supper. Gradually, the Christian Kiblah was changed from the east to the "altar," as the special point of adoration. The devout Romanist who sincerely believes in transubstantiation, and regards the pyx as containing the highest object of human or angelic worship, is quite consistent when he bows to or towards the 'altar,' turns to the same when he consecrates, or when, as before or after a sermon, the Romanist priest apostrophizes or directly addresses the Deity. So far has the primitive idea of worshipping towards the east faded away in the Church of Rome, that an intelligent Romanist will not perform a genuflexion to an altar from which the pyx is absent, proving what is the usual object of his adoration in that direction. But the Church of England considers transubstantiation to be "repugnant to the plain words of Scripture," and whatever sacredness may be associated with the elements of the consecration certainly not of a material nature calling for worship apart from the all-pervading Deity, say if you will, especially present at that solemnity, but no less present everywhere. No one who has attentively observed the progress of this "facing" in divine worship among ourselves can doubt for a moment what underlies the novelty—namely, a superstitious reverence for the "altar." I say "altar" advisedly, for whereas, as already remarked, an intelligent Romanist will not genuflect in that direction the pyx is there, their shallow copyists turn and ward on many occasions when the table is it may be, of candles or flowers, or the elements—not because it ward, and elieve such "facing" bolical for they pray and ther poin of

BO[illegible]

THE gentlemen of the required to attend at the minutes to 10.

THE the 27th ultimo was and 24 inches 50 cents in the

THE FOURTH AL SESSIONS for 1874 will be held the 6th July. There are three cases of and several of dacoity for trial.

ACCIDENT.— house in Shaik Alli Junjeekur Street, the property of one Oamera, a Khoja we yesterday. The building was empty and of repair.

as reported to the police that boy of 11 years of age, Bhooleshwur, had left home and had not returned since.

WEATHER AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The ship Benvenue, Captain W. Macgowan, which arrived in harbour on the 27th ultimo, reports that during the voyage she had severe weather, and on the 28th May, off Cape Leuwin, one man was washed overboard.

THEFT.—One Hurrychund Ragoonath residing in Gamdavi, reported to the police that ornaments of the value of Rs 34 had been stolen from the person of his son by a boy who was employed to look after him. The boy had served for only five days, and then absconded.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 27th June, was 51 feet 3 tenths, the rainfall to same date being 19 inches 54 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 41 feet 7 tenths, the rainfall being 20 inches 3 cents.

THEFT.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Mr. Percy Wartenby, an officer of the British ship Mooltan, charged Nicholas Domingo, a Portuguese, with the theft, on the 30th ultimo, of Rs. 50 in Government currency notes. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to receive ten stripes.

SELLING OPIUM WITHOUT A LICENSE.—Yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, one Oomer Abdool Rahman was charged, at the instance of Constable Samuel Brooks, with selling opium without having previously obtained a license from the Commissioner of Customs. His Worship committed him for trial to the ensuing Petty Sessions.

THEFT.—Yesterday before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, one Rozario Rodrigues was charged by one Pathul, a Hindoo woman, with the theft of a gold ornament valued at Rs. 50; and further charged with the theft of a silver button, the property of another Portuguese. The defendant pleaded guilty to both charges and was sentenced on each to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN APPLICATION FOR BAIL.—Mr. Ghandibhoy appeared yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee at the Fort Police Court, and offered the full amount of security required by the Court (Rs 4,000) for the release of his client, Dosabhoy Hormusjee, who was the day before yesterday committed to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions on a charge of subornation of perjury. His Worship ordered the release of the prisoner accordingly.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER IN LOHAR CHAWL.—On Saturday morning last Dwarkabaee, the wife of a Hindoo clerk in the employ of Mr. Mirza Husson Khan, solicitor, residing in a house in Lohar Chawl, was nearly murdered by her husband and was removed insensible to the Jamsetjee Hospital. Since her admission there has been a slight improvement in her condition, which affords room for a hope that she may survive the injuries.

UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—We are informed that the Hon. Muguldas Nuthoobhoy, life manager and director of the above company, has transferred its management to Messrs. Morarjee Goculdas and Khatao Macoojee, on condition of their buying at Rs. 1,550 per share about 750 shares now standing on the register in his name. The price of shares, we are told, has gone up since the negotiations for the change in the management were set on foot.

SEASON REPORTS.—The Collector of Kurrachee, under date the 24th instant, reports as follows:—River at Kotree on the 20th, 15 feet 9 inches, being 3 feet 2 inches higher than on same date last year. Course of [illegible] town of Kotree (Gorabaree) no longer in danger. Squall of rain in Kurrachee on 19th with much thunder and lightning. Slight rain all over district. Prices 14·92 to 15·86 seers. High winds. The Collector of Shikarpoor, under date the 24th instant, also reports as follows:—Weather very sultry. River falling, but still more water in the canals than required.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—An inquest was held yesterday on view of the body of the Parsee boy Peerosha Framjee, who was the day before yesterday run over by a steam roller. One Kassumjee Tyebally, a sail-maker, deposed that at about 4 P. M. on that day, he was on his way from the Fort Bazaar to Mody Bay when he observed the deceased slip and fall on his face in front of the street roller, which immediately passed over him, causing instantaneous death. Dr. Sidney Smith stated he had examined the body of the deceased, and found that the skull had been fractured, and that there were abrasions on the side of the face and the back of the thighs. The jury found that death was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of his having been accidentally run over by a steam roller.—An inquest was also held yesterday on the body of Heerabhai, a Parsee woman, who was reported to have committed suicide by hanging herself. Dr. Sidney Smith's evidence was to the effect that the cause of death was asphyxia from hanging. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

A STRANGE ISSUE.—A very extraordinary case has been tried in the Railway Magistrate's Court. A man from Hydrabad, Nizam's territory, brought a charge against a Marwarrie for "criminal breach of trust." He deposed that he had come from Hyderabad and had brought with him from Goolburga nine hundred rupees which he had deposited with this Marwarrie for safe keeping, and on the understanding that he should draw upon him for anything he should purchase in Poona. He purchased first a watch and then some miscellaneous articles to the total amount of Rs. 200. By and by the Hydrabad stranger desired to return to his country and he sent his servant for the balance of the money, and afterwards went himself as the money was not given to the servant. The Marwarrie declared that he had never received any money and knew nothing of the transaction. This was the man's story. The notes he had received from a well-known banker at Goolburga—to whom a telegram was sent asking if he had given such and such notes to such and such a person. The reply was "not given." The prosecutor declared that if the banker were summoned he must say that he had given the money when he saw him; and he paid down the expenses necessary to bring the banker from Goolburga to Poona and take him back again. The Banker came on Monday last, but the complainant was not in court. The banker declares he knows nothing about the matter, but as the complainant was not in court nothing further could be done. The Railway Magistrate accordingly issued a warrant for the appearance of the complainant in court. It is a strange story, whatever way it is looked at, and it goes to show what tricks are played every day for the sake of a few rupees. The strangest part of the whole matter is the apparent want of motive in the part of the Hyderabad man, when he took the trouble to obtain money to deposit in court to pay the expenses of the Marwarrie banker to and from Goolburga.—*Deccan Herald*.

TOWN HALL POPULAR CONCERTS.

THE second concert of the season took place, as announced, yesterday afternoon. The Hall was not as well filled as it has been on some previous occasions, but this may be accounted for by the fact that the weather for the past few days has been somewhat oppressive. We cannot say that the performance was worthy of any though we have to bail with sat the return of one young lady who favoured the outset of these entertainments but w appeared. She has a very control, and, if her songs ys be listened

MEETING OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

AT a meeting of the Town Council held on Tuesday afternoon there were present:—G. Currey Esq., Chairman, Dr. T. Blaney, Dr. Cook, Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq., Dr. T. G. Hewlett, Mahommed Alli Rogay, Esq., Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., the Hon. Narayen Wassudeo, Ragoonath Narayen Khote, Esq., Rao Sahib Wishwanath Narayen Mandlik, and Shantaram Narayen, Esq.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been confirmed the Chairman submitted certain papers from the Hon'ble Mr. Ravenscroft, with his recommendation that the arrangements proposed by Mr. Walton should be accepted. The Chairman then read a letter from Mr. Walton, which stated that Mr. Soonderdas Mooljee had made an application on the 29th of April 1873 to build a temple at the corner of Wittulwady lane and the Kalbadavie road, and permission to do so had been granted him on the 22nd of the following month. A part of his frontage, facing the latter thoroughfare, to the extent of more than 30 yards was scored off from his certificate as being required for the improvement of the road. This ground had been scored off before the present Act came into operation. Mr. Soonderdas solicited the right to purchase a small piece of ground adjoining his premises opening into Wittulwaddy lane and measuring about 1½ square yards, and for which he was ready to pay at the rate of Rs 100 per square yard. Mr. Walton recommended that this small plot of ground should be sold to Mr. Soonderdas at that rate, and that he should be paid for the ground taken up from him at the rate of Rs. 50 per square yard.

Dr. Blaney said he considered Rs. 50 per square yard a very high price, and if that were to be their ruling price for ground on the road they would be in difficulties in future. He would rather compromise than agree to the terms.

Dr. Hewlett said he did not think the price was high for that locality.

The Hon'ble Narayen Wassudeo did not object to the arrangement at all. He thought if a man paid Rs. 60 per square yard for land, and it was taken from him, they were bound to give him compensation.

Dr Blaney said that if this were to be a guide in future, fictitious bargains might be made for land at Rs 100 per square yard. The man was asking more for the land than he could possibly get from any one else.

The Hon'ble Narayen Wassudeo—But if a man shows a *bona fide* agreement, and conveyance of land for which he paid Rs 60 per square yard, the least we can do is to give him Rs. 50.

After some further discussion it was resolved that the arrangement recommended by the Municipal Commissioner should be sanctioned.

The Chairman then said that this was all the business originally on the agenda, but there was another matter which the Municipal Commissioner had put in, and which, with their permission, he would deal with. Mr. Ravenscroft would state the facts of the case.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ravenscroft then said that this matter was with reference to the additional peons which the collectors and assessors required, and sanction for which had been given three months ago. A report had been made on the necessity of keeping them on. The collectors and assessors were anxious that they should be retained, as they said the collections and assessments had been conducted in a much better manner than before since the increase of peons. Mr. Thorburn had said, with regard to the collections, that they were not necessary, but with regard to the assessments his opinion was more favourable. Both Mr. Pedder and Mr Peile had been very much against the augmentation, and the only reason given for it was that during the disturbances in February, it was necessary that the collectors should have some protection, as they could not otherwise go about their districts. In conclusion Mr. Ravenscroft read a letter from Mr. Thorburn on the subject.

It was then proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Narayen Wassudeo,—That the Council are not satisfied that the additional peons are required either for collectors or assessors, and are of opinion that they should be dispensed with.

Before the meeting separated, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy asked what steps were being taken with regard to the removal of the *fakeer* in the Victoria Gardens, as great complaints were still being made about him.

The Municipal Commissioner explained that he was unable to proceed in the matter of the ejectment of the *fakeer* until the completion of the conveyance of the gardens to the Municipality, which, as the Council were aware, owing to the very long delay in the office of solicitor to Government, had not yet been executed. He had, however, given orders that the solicitor to the Corporation should be written to once every month, and requested to bring pressure to bear on the solicitor to Government, until the conveyance was executed, and the gardens duly made over to the Corporation.

THE PARSEE ADULTERY CASE.

THE case in which one Merwanjee Bomanjee stands charged at the instance of one Framjee Bhickajee with enticing away his wife Pootreebai, and with adultery, was yesterday resumed before Mr. Nana Morojee at the Fort Police Court.

Mr Pherozeshaw, who appeared for the complainant, stated that his client was prepared to withdraw the prosecution if the opposite side would undertake not to molest and annoy him with legal proceedings. The complainant was willing to receive his wife again, and allow her separate apartments in his house, and as the protracted nature of the case was entailing enormous and unnecessary expense, he considered a withdrawal of the charge the most satisfactory termination.

Mr. Skipsey, who represented the defendant, replied that he objected to a court of justice being played skittles with; for law and jurisdiction were merely set [illegible] to be knocked down at the whims of a capricious complainant who had placed his (Mr. Skipsey's) client at considerable inconvenience and expense by the malicious prosecution he had instituted. Mr. Skipsey stated that his client was willing to give his promise not to renew his acquaintance with the lady, but he (defendant) hardly considered himself justified in binding himself with a promise to abstain from seeking redress for the injury his reputation had sustained. He had appeared there for the ninth time, and these constant postponements, in Mr. Skipsey's opinion, were mere pretexts to enable the complainant to concoct a case against the defendant.

Mr. Pherozeshaw replied that he really thought Mr. Skipsey was "fighting with shadows"; for it was only with the intention of saving expense and trouble, and a wish to discontinue proceeding with a very painful case, that he (Mr. Pherozeshaw) had suggested a withdrawal.

After some further argument, however, Mr. Skipsey consented to a dismissal of the case, and gave a promise, on behalf of his client, not to institute further proceedings against the complainant. The case was accordingly dismissed.

On the conclusion of this case, the complainant, Framjee Bhickajee, proceeded to escort his repentent wife to a bullock-hackery which he had engaged for the occasion, but found to his intense disgust and surprise that she resisted all his persuasions, and the more suppliant he appeared the more inexorable she became. The disconsolate husband then appealed to the police for assistance, but the refractory lady appeared to be as much in dread of the police as of her husband. At length, with the aid of a number of Parsees, she was gently lifted from the ground and put into the hackery head foremost, but stoutly resisting to the last. Sympathy appeared to be all on the side of the husband, and it was surprising to find that among so chivalrous a race as the fire-worshippers not one in the crowd displayed a willingness to assist the distressed damsel.

THE CARTING AGENCY.—PETITION OF SURAT MERCHANTS.

THE Surat merchants, not being able to get any notice taken by the authorities of the B. B. and C. I. Railway of their numerous petitions and remonstrances, have addressed the following letter to the consulting Engineer for Railways:—

SURAT, 26TH MAY 1874.

To Colonel J. S. Trevor, Consulting Engineer for Railways and Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay.

SIR,—We beg most respectfully to state that we are merchants residing in Surat, and in the course of our business we receive and despatch a large quantity of merchandize by means of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. We have had reason to complain for some years past of the charges we have to pay the Railway Company under the Carting Agency system, which exists on the line. We accordingly addressed a petition to the Agent of the Company on the 10th February this year which was signed by 25 merchants in Surat, and again we addressed that gentleman on the 4th March last, a petition signed by 70 Surat merchants (copies of which are enclosed for your kind perusal), praying that enquiries might be made into the working of this Carting Agency system and expressing a hope that it might be abolished. No reply has been sent to either of these petitions and no steps have been taken by the Agent to remedy the evils of which we complain. We are therefore constrained now to address you, and earnestly trust that you will be pleased to investigate the grievances which we have to endure and put an end to them by abolishing the Carting Agency system, if not on the whole line, nevertheless at the Surat Station on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

We are allowed the privilege as usual of removing our goods from the station at Surat in our own carts, and certain trivial deductions are offered us in the terminal charges when we do so, but, as we are not allowed the benefit of the full amount of the contract rate which the Carting Agent receives, we declined to accept the terms offered. The Carting Agent's charge is 12 annas per ton and we maintain that when we use our own carts in the removal of our goods we should be allowed 12 annas per ton to be deducted from the terminal charges. The Railway Company would benefit by this arrangement as well as we should ourselves,

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

GIVING FALSE EVIDENCE.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the case against Rustomjee Maneckjee was proceeded with before Sir Charles Sargent and the same special jury. The prisoner was charged with having fabricated a false document and abetted the giving of false evidence in connection with the Sonapore Riot case. The prisoners Robert Ross and Pestonjee Nusserwanjee, who pleaded guilty to the charge of giving false evidence, were sentenced on Tuesday each to two years' rigorous imprisonment; and the trial proceeded against Rustomjee. Mr. Farran, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution; Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Mr. Ghandibhoy, appeared for the defence.

A few more witnesses were called for the prosecution; and the case for the prosecution closed.

Mr. Ferguson, in addressing the jury, said any man, however high his position or character, was liable to be accused by a parcel of rascals who so wove their tangled web around him that he could not meet the charges with direct evidence but must trust to indirect testimony or to the witnesses breaking down. So in this case, said the learned counsel, he would have to meet the charges against his clients in an indirect way and by commenting upon the evidence of the infamous set of accomplices who were the principal witnesses in the case. On Tuesday the witness William King told the jury that the prisoner was not present in the shop when Ross was introduced, and yet the next day he trimmed his evidence so as to make his statement tally with Ross's, which was to the effect that the prisoner was present in the shop. In the face of such an important contradiction, how could the jury rely upon Ross's testimony? The fact was that if William King said the truth, his evidence broke down the evidence of the rest of the witnesses. Then again, in his evidence here, he said the prisoner was not present at the house of Dinshaw Sheparjee, Dr. Dallas's managing clerk; and yet before the Magistrate he swore most distinctly that the prisoner was present there. When the contradiction was pressed upon his attention in cross-examination, he shuffled and prevaricated. Could the jury rely upon the evidence of a witness such as this? Again, it was impossible to reconcile the statements of King and Ross as to the remuneration they were promised for giving their evidence in the Sonapore Riot case. These witnesses had trimmed their evidence, and it was only in the minute details that they could be detected contradicting each other. The allegations of King and Ross were again most irreconcileable with each other in respect to what occurred on their trip to Dhurrumtur. On the whole, the learned counsel submitted, the evidence of the two men was entirely untrustworthy. It was in evidence that Ross instigated Pestonjee to make a statement implicating the prisoner. Pestonjee said that, while they were confined in the same room at the Girgaum chowkey, Ross told him that, if they should make statements implicating respectable Parsees, they would be let off: and so they did. The reason they pitched upon the prisoner was that they were constantly at his shop to drink. It was most unlikely that anybody could have induced Pestonjee to make the statement that he made before the jury the day before; for he had been in close custody all the time at the jail, where no outsider was allowed to see him. The learned counsel, therefore, asked the jury to infer that the statement of Pestonjee made before them was a truthful one; and that his former statement was made at the instigation of Ross, who held out to him the hope that they would be made Queen's evidence on their entrapping respectable Parsees. Nor was it strange if the oracular response made by Mr. Edginton should have confirmed Pestonjee in the hope of getting a pardon. Mr. Ferguson commented at great length upon the evidence of the other witnesses, remarking that the jury would be of opinion with him that the evidence of Dinshaw, Dr. Dallas's clerk, who had borne an exemplary character for eighteen years, and for whom Dr. Dallas entertained such a high opinion as was shown in the certificate which had been read to the jury, was the most reliable. The learned counsel told the jury what the practice of English courts was in reference to the evidence of accomplices. It did not matter if there were one accomplice or twenty; it was necessary their evidence should be corroborated by independent testimony. Mr. Ferguson referred to the case of the Queen v. Imaum Baba Wulud Baba (3 Bombay High Court Reports,) in which Sir Richard Couch laid down that, in reference to the evidence of accomplices, the English practice should be followed; and that any prisoner, in respect to whom the evidence of an accomplice was not supported, should be acquitted. Now, here, the evidence of the two Kings was so far interested that they might well be treated as accomplices; and there being therefore no corroboration of the two accomplices, the learned counsel submitted that, according to the English practice, his client was entitled to an acquittal.

Sir Charles Sargent, in summing up the case, said there [illegible] two accomplices in the case. As to the two Kings, his Lordship [illegible] impossible to say there were no material discrepancies in their testimony before reading over the evidence in the case, his Lordship put it to the jury to say whether, in their opinion, the evidence of the accomplices was supported by the evidence of the two Kings. If the jury considered all those four witnesses as accomplices, his Lordship, before the new Evidence Act, would have at once withdrawn the case from them; but since the Evidence Act was law, he put it to them whether they would convict on the evidence of accomplices.

The jury at once found the prisoner not guilty, and he was discharged.

THE following case was tried after luncheon before his Lordship and a common jury:—

VOLUNTARILY CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

Sadatkhan Mahomedkhan, Noorkhan Syed, Madat Sadat, and Shawer Mahomedkhan were charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt by means of dangerous weapons, and with voluntarily causing hurt. Mr. Hart, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Budroodin for the prisoner.

Mr. Hart briefly stated the facts of the case. On the night of the 27th April last, the prisoners entered a house in which two men were lying on their cots. They attacked them with heavy sticks, and threatened to strike any one who should interfere. They then ran away, leaving behind some of their sticks; and when they were arrested, sticks were found with them. Dr. Mackenzie would tell the jury that one of the men had his skull fractured, and that he was in hospital from the 27th April to the 14th May; and although the twenty days were not complete, the jury would have no difficulty from the nature of the injuries in finding the prisoners guilty of the first charge. It was a moonlight night, and the injured persons had no difficulty in identifying their assailants. There was an ill-feeling between the two parties which would account for the attack. The prosecutors were sleeping, and there was therefore no grave or sudden provocation given by them to the accused.

Mozula Khan said—I am in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. On the 27th April last, I was living in Parell, and on that night I slept on a cot outside the door of my room. While asleep I heard the voice of my cousin Mahomed and the sound of sticks. When I raised my head, I saw the four prisoners and one Goola Alum standing at each end of my cot. They struck me with sticks. I became insensible and do not know what happened afterwards. When I came to my senses I found myself in hospital. There had been an ill-feeling between myself and the men who beat me.

Mahomed Sidik Fakeer, the other man who was assaulted, had an extensive fracture of the scalp and contusions over his body. He was detained in hospital from the 27th April till the 10th May. His life was not in danger; but the other man was in imminent danger for several days, and had to be detained in hospital from the 27th April till the 14th June. The evidence showed that three other persons were in the company of the prisoners, and that all the seven escaped.

Mr. Budroodin, for the defence, urged that the identification of the prisoners was not conclusively established; and that even supposing they were the assailants, some provocation must have been given them; which, however, the prosecution totally denied.

His Lordship having summed up, the jury found all the four prisoners guilty. They were sentenced to be rigorously imprisoned for three years each.

"FIFTY DOLLARS, OR I SCREAM."—The pranks of a lady—at least in appearance—along the line of the Missouri Pacific Railroad recently have caused the depletion of the pocket-books of several hotel proprietors at different towns, and among them Warrensburg, and, while the money was parted with, there is still at least peace in the landlords' households. It will suffice to narrate how this female "did her little job" at Warrensburg, as related to a *dispatch* reporter:—

She visited the town in the capacity of a book agent, to impress upon the incredulous the advantage to be gained by a subscription to the "most interesting and instructive work ever published." Arriving in town at noon she immediately went to a hotel, which shall be nameless, and registered. She was shown to a room, and made her toilet. The next step was to ring a bell, which ushered a boy in her presence, to whom she communicated the fact that she desired to see the landlord. The message was delivered to the landlord, and in the course of a few minutes he met her face to face in the room. As he entered the room she quickly locked the door, and, placing the key in her pocket said.

"Now, Mr.——, I wish to have a few moment chat with you."

"Well, ma'am," replied the landlord, "what you have to say, say it quickly, for I am in a hurry."

In a very self-composed manner the agent drew herself up and said, "Now, Mr——, you are a married man, are you not?"

"Yes, ma'am," meekly replied the landlord. two of whom are nearly of age, husband. you have any is 50, or I will mild-mannered rases. This but a disagreeable pay her 50 left for the same game. screaming, but character is *Herald*.

Gordo on a sporting tour to Cashmere, a few days ago. These gentlemen successful in their shikar expe largest bag of the season with all kinds of trophies

THE MADRAS GOV that the Right India has select *Gazette Press*, for th the Government Pr became vacant by office of Superintendent, Mr. are informed, leav pointment here in monthly salary of dually increased to crements of fifty rupe

A CORRESPONDENT branch of the Oriental B expected out before the end 25th instant, much to ev Agent's included. We con Head Office, seeing the sta owing to Bawachy's departure, hav out forthwith, and I trust he has arrived save his infant—for it was Mr. Ross who sta Bank—from any serious harm. We are having tempestuous weather, furious squalls and heavy rain, accompanied daily by thunder and lightning, very unusual for the proper monsoon. I suspect there has been a cyclone to the westward, of which we may hear by and bye.—*Madras Athenæum*.

THE MARCH OF INTELLECT.—The latest good thing in this way is that our genial do-nothing bobbies are to be educated. They are to be 'woke up' and in addition to the usual police R (run 'em in) are to mug up the three R's of everyday unofficial life. In communication with the Director of Public Instruction the Superintendent of Police has issued orders that all policemen, rural or otherwise, are to attend the Government taluq or Hobli schools two hours daily to learn reading, writing and the simple rules of arithmetic. These orders extend to the Bangalore District only, for the present, but will become general on the success of the experiment. We do not see why it should not succeed; some aged guardians of the peace certainly might find a difficulty in battling with Kanarese strokes and potbooks, but with the majority it will not be so, as, thanks to the village schools, every rustic, in his youth, receives a smattering of the three R's.—*Bangalore Spectator*.

QUESTIONABLE CLEMENCY.—There is a man of the name of Mokah, a sort of Punjabee Rob Roy, who joined the rebels in 1857, and was present at the sacking of Jumalis, and at one or two actions. He then surrendered himself, and, having been tried by the Commissioner of Mooltan, was sentenced to transportation for life. Entertaining as he did a decided objection to quit his native land, it is not surprising that, on the morning of the 18th June 1858, he made his escape when off Tibi, in the Bhawulpore territory, from the steamer in which he and others were being conveyed. He then turned cattle-lifter, setting all the efforts of the police to arrest him at defiance. Wearied out at last by the constant efforts to capture him, and importuned by his tribesmen to save them from the ruin which the constantly increasing cost of the extra police was bringing on them, he gave himself up to the Lieutenant-Governor in the Derah Ismail Khan District in 1872. He was again tried and sentenced to imprisonment, with the remark that when three years had expired, his case would be re-considered by the Lieutenant-Governor. It has now been re-considered, and Mokha, the accomplished and indefatigable cattle-lifter, has been released.

THE CAPTURE OF ELEPHANTS IN MYSORE.—From further accounts received of the capture of elephants in Mysore, we learn that the whole herd driven into the keddа (small enclosure) numbered 53. Of these 12 are tuskers, ranging from their magnificent leader to those of small size, 3 mucknas (male elephants without tusks), one of them a huge brute. Of the 53, a sickly little black calf has died; but the albino calf, with light blue eyes and of a dirty cream-colored skin, which behaved so pluckily when her mother was shot, is doing well. Up to the 26th June, 22 elephants had been secured or about three a day, including the 12 tuskers, the huge muckna and some big females. At first the chief tusker gave some trouble by charging the tame elephants. One of the females with two young ones was also very dangerous at times, as she made a rush at the kutt mahouts (rope-tiers). She first pawed the ground twice, and then came down upon them at a swinging pace; but she was watched narrowly, and men with firebrands and shouts prevented her coming too close. On the morning of the 26th, Mr. Sanderson was fortunate in securing a wild tusker. His captures from the kedda are secured across the river opposite the elephant lines. Just as it was getting light, an elephant from another wild herd, which must be near, came looking about. The tame elephants were out in a few minutes, and in two hours had secured him. He is a fine our last account, Captain and Lady Rosa Dare, Major Barton of the 18th Hussars, Mr. Macpherson of the Forest Department, Lieutenant Macpherson of the Bombay Staff Corps, and Mr. Ramasamy Sastri, the Palace Controller, have been among the visitors to the camp. The wild elephants remaining in the kedda are getting very quiet, so much so that the most venturesome of the ladies present have ridden one of the tame elephants while engaged in their capture, and some of the captured elephants feed already from the hand. The value of the elephants captured may be safely set down at Rs. 40,000.—*Madras Mail*.

THE CENTRAL ASIAN TRADING COMPANY.—We are glad to hear that the whole of the kafila of the Central Asian Trading Company has at last got successfully under weigh. The last three hundred mules laden with piece-goods (direct from Messrs. Holme and Co., the great manufacturers of Derby, Bradford, and Leeds) left Jullunder on the 25th instant, accompanied by Mr. Russell, the manager. We wish him every success on his adventurous expedition. Starting late has been a wise plan, as now he will not come in contact with the returning embassy; and as the harvest have been gathered in Ladak, the chance of su er for the road beyond Leh. Mr. join Mr. Shaw and Dr. Scully, a caravan with samples of all his ing sales before their ar vour to reach Yarkund From the proceedings of Chamber of Commerce, to attend, we gather that Manchester Chamber take cess of this venture. Mr. Ru ed, and was offered by the which they could render. No ment been backward in help plans. The ship has fairly months will show what the result Koksar Bridge will, we hear, caravan reaches it. Work is being all possible speed. We hear from a who has seen the samples, that the English superior to those ordinarily sent out to native merchants, and they have the further advantage of having been made from patterns selected by Yarkundees themselves, and have been made up in separate choga lengths. Among other novelties sent forward are a model steam thrashing machine and a miniature steam-boat, both of which will no doubt be highly appreciated in Kashgar. Mr. Russell has taken a memorial from Mr. George Holme, who prays to be made the American commercial representative in Great Britain.

A BENGALI FIT TO BE A SOLDIER.—Those enthusiastic nationalists who are anxious to see Bengalis become soldiers, should read the report of the case of Gosto Behary Mullick vs. I. C. Gill, just decided by Mr. Fagan, the First Judge of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes. The plaintiff, who described himself as "Assistant Secretary to the Family Literary Club, a landlord, and an occasional dealer in shares," sued the defendant to recover Rs. 200 as damages for an assault committed on him. The defendant, it appears, wanted the plaintiff to sign a dividend warrant of the India General Steam Navigation Company's shares, which he refused to do. According to the plaintiff, on his refusing to sign the dividend warrant, "volleys of abusive epithets were hurled upon him with the rapidity of lightning by the defendant." He was called "a damned slicing rascal," and "caught by the arm from behind." The defendant "gave him three or four such jerks as entirely shook his nervous system." He was "violently dragged up to the gate of New China Bazaar," but "he was too weak to free himself from the grasp of such a man." The reader, however, ought to know well who this Babu Gosto Behary Mullick, the plaintiff, is. Well, to use his own words, "besides being Assistant Secretary to the Family Literary Club, he contributes political and theological articles to the papers. He belongs to the Burra Bazaar Mullick family. His uncle is Babu Prosad Dass Mullick, the honorary Secretary to the Club. He was commissioned by Lord Mayo to edit his parliamentary speeches, and the work will soon come out. He has written another work about Lord Northbrook and his mission in India, with a Political disquisition thereon. He has also written the life of Prince Albert, and also a work on the life of Christ, and has besides delivered several speeches and addresses at different times." But, for all that Babu Gosto Behary Mullick was eventually obliged to sign the dividend warrant, merely on Mr. Gill shaking his fist near Gosto's face. Babu Gosto Behary's Assistant Secretaryship or authorship availed him nothing. His theology or politics also went for nothing, though we are anxious to know to what papers he contributes political or theological articles. The learned Judge did not believe the plaintiff's case, although the plaintiff proved the violence of Mr. Gill the Court in a former case. the charge of assault but also as "a false to the accounts of suited and for redr the Sess

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[illegible] ...ng judgment in this case on [illegible] British-born subject and [illegible] ...ent, is charged with [illegible] ...ck Divine, also a [illegible] District Court of [illegible] ...on, an offence [illegible] ...al Code. [illegible] ...poleon Xavier, [illegible] ...nd Mr. Charles [illegible]

[illegible] the afternoon [illegible] the house of [illegible] ...ing the pro[illegible] with the accused, [illegible] ...ed by a carkoon, [illegible] peon from the [illegible] a servant of the [illegible] ...e had to be exe[illegible] from home at the [illegible] to the accused, and [illegible] ...enant Stewart; but he [illegible] the accused considered [illegible] ...r even asking such a thing. [illegible] ...e, began to attach such pro[illegible] to him by the servant of the [illegible] defendant's property (Lieutenant [illegible] ...eutenant Tyndall offered a cheque in satisfac[illegible] of the decree, which the bailiff refused to accept, in accordance with his orders and the practice of the courts, which annoyed Lieutenant Tyndall, and for this the bailiff was horsewhipped and knocked down two or three times.

The points to be determined in the case are, 1st, was the complainant hurt in the manner and to the extent represented by him?

2nd, was there any grave or sudden provocation on his part to so have deprived the accused of his powers of self-control as to justify the assault?

On the first point I find Lieutenant Tyndall guilty, for the following reasons:—

Lieutenant Tyndall admits in his examination having assaulted the bailiff, the complainant, but not to the extent represented. Notwithstanding this modified admission of the accused, the Court is of opinion that the assault upon the bailiff was, to say the least, a very violent one, as there were several marks and cuts upon his person which were pointed out to the Court by him when the petition of complainant was presented. There is also sufficient evidence to prove the violent character of the assault.

As to the second point, I also find in the affirmative, as there was not the remotest provocation on the part of the complainant. The evidence of witness No. 1, Haroon, called by the prosecution, and to whom alone the accused looked to prove it, rather went to show that the provocation was on the part of the accused and not of the complainant.

Under these circumstances the Court finds the accused, Samuel William Tyndall, Lieutenant, guilty of voluntarily causing hurt without any grave or sudden provocation under Section 323 of the Indian Penal Code, and considering the assault was made on one so manifestly inferior in physique to the accused, the Court fines the accused in the sum of one hundred rupees; in default to suffer fifteen days' imprisonment (simple) under Section 74 of chapter VII. of Act X. of 1872, and to pay eight annas under Section XXXI of Act VII. of 1870. The Court under the provisions of Section 308 of Act X. of 1872 directs that Rs. 50 be paid to the complainant for his expenses.

MR. BIRCH'S VISIT TO PERAK.

After visiting all the villages on the coast between Cape Rachado and Perak, and proceeding up all the rivers as far as a steam launch would go, Mr. Birch visited the Sultan of Perak at his residence at Batarobit, and having made arrangements for sending the bulk of his attendants and provisions up the river to Qualla Kangsa, he proceeded to Laroot and there met Captain Speedy. After remaining there for two or three days, and visiting all the tin mines, the party passed overland on elephants to Qualla Kangsa, but on arriving there they found the river very low, and the current rapid, and their boats had not arrived, as had been expected. A delay was, therefore, entailed at this place for three or four days, which could not have been very unpleasant, for the scenery is described as simply charming; the visitors were put up in a roomy native house vacated for them, and situated on a hill overlooking the river, which there is about 450 feet broad, and in one part at that time just barely fordable, with perfectly clear water.

[illegible] long delay at this place, however, did not suit the [illegible] of the expedition, and as without his provisions and Mr. Birch could not proceed further into the interior, the travellers purchased a raft and gently glided down a splendid river, at the imminent peril of being very often shipwrecked. Near Sengang, about 40 miles down the river, which flows in a general southerly direction they met their boats and abandoned their raft, proceeding to Blanja, 20 miles farther, where the ex-Sultan and late Bindahara Raja Ismael has a residence, as likewise in the interior some tin mines. Raja Ismael was absent, but arrived next day, and Mr. Birch had then several interviews with him, conveying to him the wish of the Governor that he should hand over the regalia to the Sultan [illegible] ...rak. He who had been elected Sultan by the chiefs of P[illegible] ...o Sultan professed the greatest readiness to deliver them [illegible] Birch Abdullah, but only into his own hands, and M[illegible] river and at once wrote to the Sultan to come up the [illegible] ...ity. receive the jewels and other emblems of sovereig[illegible] ...'s party

In the meantime after a day or two Mr. Bi[illegible] ...and there experienced great difficulty [illegible] by some of the head-men [illegible] not to sell to the *orang puteh.* [illegible] ...ding this [illegible] Mr. Birch saw Rajah [illegible] ...smael, and told him that, in consequence of his treatment, he should move further down the river to some more hospitable village, and he at the same time asked the Rajah to put into writing his strong verbal promises as to the regalia, but this Ismael refused to do, and said Mr. Birch should be satisfied with his word. Finding the regalia was at Kinta, at least 20 miles inland at the foot of the mountain to the eastward, and the only access to which from Blanja was along a path available only for elephant-travelling, while another route exists from Banda, a spot several miles lower on the river, along a stream called the Sungie Kinta,—Mr. Birch retraced his steps towards Banda, but before reaching it he met the Sultan with 500 men and 40 boats coming to meet him. After consultation, however, it was decided by Mr. Birch to stop negotiations with Ismael for the present, and he then, accompanied by this large procession of boats, passed down the river till he met the steam launch at Bandar, and after spending a day with the Laksamana at Durian Sabatang, and with the Sultan at Batarobit, he accompanied by Mr. Swettenham, proceeded in the launch to Penang.

The country high up the river, in fact as soon as the mangrove disappears, is described as lovely in the extreme, and the soil as being capable of any sort of cultivation, while the cro[illegible] ...dian corn and sugarcane, and the fruit-trees [illegible] near all the villages were observed to [illegible] ...r. Birch considers the country well [illegible] sides of the mountains presenting a [illegible] ...ng gentle slopes, and soil evidently [illegible] ...n it abundant, and the Malays [illegible] ...nd women, than are generally [illegible] ...ns of poverty [illegible] visible any[illegible] contented and happy, indulg[illegible] [illegible] the Malay's great delight, [illegible] at Blanja the party were [illegible] could exceed the general [illegible] ...eople, coupled with a great [illegible] were the first *orang puteh* [illegible] ...ja till Captain Dunlop and [illegible] 3 months ago, but they stopped

[illegible] ...nd, describes Laroot as flour[illegible] [illegible] commencing the mining, while [illegible] made in house and shop building, [illegible] doubt trade and mining will soon be [illegible] all faction quarrels have ceased. The [illegible] ...on taken in the piracy case at Salan[illegible] most wholesome effect on the Malays, who we[illegible] ...bed by the Chinese fishermen along the coast a[illegible] been exceeding troublesome previous to this transaction, but as being now thoroughly cowed. Rajah Ismael is described to us an elderly man, without apparently any real will of his own, and guided solely by the advice of a set of petty headmen about him, of whom, especially of one Toh Narah, anything but a flattering account is given—*Singapore Straits Times.*

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

MARSHAL BAZAINE IN PRISON.

A traveller who has just arrived from the south of France, and who appears to have visited the island of St. Marguerite, where the ex-Marshal Bazaine is confined, gives a few interesting particulars about the prisoner's dwelling-place. Contrary to what is generally thought, the Marshal is undergoing real and severe detention. He is confined within the fort and has but the terrace on which to take his walks. The rest of the island is forbidden ground to him. He has no garden at his disposal, as has been reported, with the exception of a few trees and flowers on the terrace. Madame Bazaine is with him. She may leave the fort when she pleases, so may M. Bazaine's aide-de-camp, but they need a special permission from the Minister of the Interior to re-enter the fort. Hence Madame Bazaine stays as long in the prison as possible. The view is extensive only from the terrace, whence the open sea may be discovered. There is not sufficient fresh water in the island, and a small boat, which serves to communicate with the coast, brings over the quantity necessary. The ex-Marshal at first suffered a great deal from this scarcity of water. He was obliged to reduce his baths in order to water the flowers on the terrace. Hence the aide-de-camp had to come to Paris to ask that a more abundant supply of fresh water might be brought from the mainland, a request which was at once granted to the great joy of the prisoner. He leads a very uniform life and seems resigned to his lot. He reads much, works all the morning, is taciturn, and avoids as much as possible showing himself. Few people have tried to see him so far, and to all appearance he is quite a stranger to the public events which are now agitating his country. This is the tale of the [illegible] ...veller in question, who seems to look upon th[illegible] ...al as a victim. Many English visitors to [illegible] ...wever, who have been to the Isle St. M[illegible] ...ill re[illegible] the terrace referred [illegible] ...imit of [illegible] is a magn[illegible] ...nenade [illegible] ...t, and [illegible] ...ng the [illegible] B[illegible] ...tention [illegible] indulgence [illegible] to him [illegible] ...r of his [illegible] A pri- [illegible] he [illegible] ...g a

INDIA COUNCILS BILL.

House of Lords, Tuesday, June 9.

On the motion for going into Committee on this Bill, The Marquis of Salisbury said that as the measure involved a somewhat important question of policy, and as it had been inconvenient for him to make a statement on the subject at an earlier stage, he would venture now to detain their lordships with a few observations. Many years ago the financial condition of India was very serious. Deficits multiplied every year, and there seemed no hope of rescuing Indian finances from the persistent difficulties in which they had become involved. The plan was then adopted of appointing what might be called a Cabinet Minister to look after the finances, and that Minister was at first chosen always from the Indian Civil Service. Although no one could doubt that that Service furnished many able and most competent men, it was yet found desirable in times of some difficulty to introduce such new blood as the English Government might be able to command, and to be free from the restriction formerly imposed. The financial achievements of Mr. Wilson, Mr. Laing, and Sir Charles Trevelyan, appointed under the altered rule, were familiar to all who were acquainted with the recent history of India, and the result of the work that had been done was that the finances of that country were at present in a highly satisfactory condition. It was now proposed in the matter of public works to follow the precedent which had been set with regard to finances. Public works were a thing of comparatively recent development in India. In the time of Lord Dalhousie there was no Department of Public Works at all. All such works were then done by the Military Department, and were in fact part of the military engineering. Since that time the Public Works Department had been created, and its duties had grown enormously. Twenty years ago there were only 21 miles of railway in India; now there were 6,000. Since the same time there had been spent on irrigation works between eight and nine millions of money, about seven millions in Northern and a million and a half in Southern India. And the work which had to be performed by the Public Works Department was growing every day and increasing enormously in importance. Even before the recent panic there were irrigation works to the amount of 18 millions of money projected by the Government of India, and which the Public Works Department would have had to carry out. And now that the present calamity had taught us to look to irrigation to prevent that which might, otherwise, be a constant periodical charge upon the Indian revenue for the relief of famine, a number of other irrigation schemes had been prepared which would add largely to the work of the Department. An officer of whose ability it was impossible to speak too highly had submitted to the Viceroy a scheme which it was expected would have the effect in the future of averting famines in the North of India. He calculated that the cost of carrying it out would be about forty millions, and it was obvious that even that large amount would be well spent if by that means we could avoid the present necessity of spending six or eight millions every ten years. These were the prospects with respect to irrigation which the Public Works Department had before it. In connection with railways, also, the amount of work was very heavy. The 6,000 miles of railway constructed within the last 20 years had, no doubt, been made under the superintendence of the Government of India, but the actual work had been done by companies, who had invested their money under the guarantee of the Government. That system was now at an end. It had been found to be financially a wasteful system, and in future all the railways would be made by the Government of India itself. Lord Mayo, who was competent to form a just judgment in the matter, calculated that, in addition to the 6,000 miles already constructed, it was necessary to make 9,000 more, in order to furnish India fully with railways, and of those 9,000, only 3,000 had as yet been laid out. It was hoped that by the use of the narrow gauge the expenditure would be about £4,000 a mile, and if that anticipation should prove correct, it was calculated that 16 millions out of a total proposed expenditure of 36 millions would be spent within the next four or five years. Some ten years ago there was a happy superstition prevailing that one might make a railway or an irrigation work anywhere in India, and it was certain to be remunerative. That notion had been entirely dispelled by the stern logic of facts. The railways—even the best of them—barely paid the interest of the money expended on them; and in regard to those that were to be [illegible] [illegible] future, we [illegible] consideration to the increased commerce and revivified industry which they will cause. He doubted if in any one case—certainly if in many cases—they would repay the interest of the money which had to be raised in order to make them. It, therefore, became of extreme importance that the utmost skill and vigilance should be exercised in the construction of them, in order that the burden on the revenues of India might be made as light as possible. The irrigation works were much in the same condition. He might illustrate his argument by a reference to the Jumna Canal, an old Mahomedan work in the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjaub Eastern Jumna Canal, in which cases it would be found that the returns were distinctly less than the interest of the money which had been raised to construct the work. He mentioned these details in order to show that irrigation works in India, like the railways, were not the easy and certain matters they were some 10 years ago thought to be, and that it required the utmost vigilance and the most careful organization to secure that those works should not be a permanent burden on the already heavily-weighted revenues of India. It might be asked whether it was the Public Works Department which had not done its business well, and he was willing to admit that that department had shown great energy and public spirit. Finance was, however, not its strong point. He had laid upon the table of the House certain returns showing the relations between the original estimates of the department and the actual expenditure for the last three years, and it would be seen that there were no less than 300 cases in which the expenditure had very largely exceeded the estimate; the sum total of the whole matter being that, whereas the original estimate was £4,100,000, the actual expenditure was £6,700,000. In stating that fact he was not seeking to throw blame on any individual. The weakness must rather be taken to lie in the system, and it was to remedy the state of things of which he spoke that he proposed to make an alteration in the constitution of the Council of the Governor-General of India by appointing to it a Member for Public Works, who would be appointed by the Crown, and who would give his assistance in these matters. The Viceroy himself, he was bound to say, was very much adverse to having the number of his Council increased, and although he did not agree with him on the point, he thought it well that power should be given which would enable the number to be kept down to its present level. Of course, the exact mode in which the proposed alteration should be carried into effect could not be decided until after further consideration, and the Bill was therefore in a permissive form; but he was satisfied it would have the effect of promoting that efficiency in a great public department which here the stimulus of an active public opinion tended to produce. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Napier and Ettrick wished to know whether the noble marquis had consulted with respect to it the Council over which he himself presided?

The Marquis of Salisbury said he had had no formal consultation with the members of his Council on the subject.

The Earl of Kimberley asked whether the Viceroy had expressed an opinion adverse to the change?

The Marquis of Salisbury was understood to say that he had not completed his communications with the noble lord on the subject.

The House went into Committee on the Bill.

On Clause 1,

Lord Napier and Ettrick desired to make a very few observations. He gave every credit to the noble marquis for his great abilities and the assiduous attention with which he devoted them to the interests of India; but he certainly thought the present measure would have come before the House with a still higher recommendation than it did had his personal opinion been assisted by those associated with him in the government of India. He thought the measure one of very doubtful expediency. It contemplated the institution of two new functionaries in India: one was a special officer charged with the responsibility of public works in India, who, he thought, would have no special effect in diminishing expenditure or controlling the application of the revenues of India to public works. The other was the transfer of a member of the Council of the Governor-General to a subordinate Province, who, he thought would, as a sort of inspector or spy on the proceedings of the subordinate authority, inspire jealousy and prove absolutely pernicious. He submitted that the Bill ought for the present to be withdrawn.

The Bill passed through Committee.

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HOMŒOPA[illegible] tion, which has at[illegible] factured by Tay[illegible] advice, aided by [illegible] will be fou[illegible]

SOLUBLE [illegible] whe[illegible] Taylor Brothers [illegible] sold in tin-lined p[illegible] the world. Steam [illegible] Mills, Bruges Bel[illegible]

M. GAMBETTA AND THE BONAPARTISTS.

(*From the Times' Correspondent.*)

PARIS, Wednesday, June 10, 9-30 p.m.

I lately had occasion to exhibit to you M. Gambetta in the character of a skilful and temperate debater, strictly Parliamentary in his language and tone, courteous to all parties, and assailing his adversaries with ironical shafts so polished that even those who felt their sting knew not how to complain. Yesterday he came out in quite another line. Never was he more vehement and violent. Scorn flashed from his eye and burst from his lips as he stood gesticulating in the Tribune and hurling his denunciations, almost imprecations, at the heads of the cowed Bonapartists. Audacious though this party is, and reckoning on brazen assurance and intrepidity as means of success, it was yesterday for a moment intimidated by the thunders of the fiery Democratic leader. The Bonapartist group is not beloved by the Assembly, not even by those who the most frequently profit by its support, and by the Left and Extreme Left it is held in particular detestation. It is in great measure at their expense that it has attained a prominence and importance altogether incommensurate with its numbers. Almost from the commencement the combined Legitimists and Orleanists have committed the error of making war upon the men of the 4th of September. It is undeniable that those men had great faults and shortcomings; that some of them proved quite unequal to the task they had assumed, and incompetent to wield the power they had seized. But they had fallen upon very difficult times, and, at any rate, the systematic and constant attacks on all their acts by the Right, were to a certain extent a vindication and white-washing of the Bonapartists. If the 4th of September had done no good thing, the head and front of its offending was clearly the overthrow of the Empire. The condemnation of the one Government was the justification of the other. The Bonapartists were quite skilful enough to take advantage of this in order, as far as possible, to revive their prestige. They too, while ignoring the disgrace and suffering the Empire brought upon France, have affected to despise and blame the men who, coming into power when the mischief was already done, were unable to undo it. The consequence of this has been a peculiar intensity of hatred on the part of the Left against the Bonapartists. If it has not very often found a vent in the Assembly it is because the Imperialists are but a petty group, and in the ordinary course of things Parliamentary collisions are more frequent between the great Monarchical Party and the Republicans, which can afford to leave the little Bonapartist Free Corps unheeded. But yesterday the latter showed themselves aggressive, and their presumption received the castigation it deserves. The note of the Central Committee on the Appeal to the People sent to you last night is generally believed to be an authentic document. Impartial judges say that it contains internal evidence of being so. M. Rouher, speaking as leader of the Bonapartist group, declared it either apocryphal or fabricated by evil-minded men to cast discredit on his party. There is something habitually irritating in the tone and bearing of some of those veteran props of a corrupt system, and when M. Rouher spoke and M. Gambetta asked to speak it was evident a scene was at hand. The former Minister of the Empire pledged his honour that he had no knowledge of the existence of a Committee of Appeal to the People; but if he had knelt and taken his oath to that effect before high Heaven, the Left would not have believed him. The exasperation against the Bonapartists has reached a very high point in consequence of their recent success in the Nievre, of the confident tone they assume, and of their insolent parade of hopes odious to the majority. General Fleury's display of himself in full uniform by the side of the ex-Empress, when the Czar lately visited her, is another aggravating incident; and finally comes M Girerd's document, and M. Rouher's presence in the Tribune. By the document the Departments of War and Finance seemed inculpated, and while M. Magne is an avowed Bonapartist, General De Cissey, although he has always been more a soldier than a politician, is under suspicion of attachment to the Empire. M. Gambetta said,—

"A remarkable point in that document, gentlemen, is the precision with which mention is made in it of the two greatest Departments of the State—the Ministry of War and the Ministry of Finance. It is the coincidence which will have struck you all of the promises held out as a bait and of the facts you daily witness, it is the [illegible] analogy existing between the language held in the name of the Central Committee of appeal to the people and the tendency of the Minister of Finance to fill the Administration with Bonapartist creatures. The importance of this circular does not consist in its betraying the manœuvres of a Bonapartist Committee, but in the culpable complicity which is revealed by it between certain agents of the State and a certain faction."

M. Gambetta proceeded to insist that the Cabinet, to save its own responsibility, must throw a light on the complicity and collusion with that "detested faction," and he reminded M. Rouher that he had promised to ascend the Tribune on the day when the Report on the Inquiry ordered by Government should be presented to the House. "I will keep my word," replied M. Rouher, "and in so doing I shall be more exact than M. Gambetta himself has been as regards the numerous charges which the reports of divers Committees of Inquiry of the Assembly have brought against him." General de Cissey mounted the Tribune. M. Gambetta asked to speak after him. "The papers," said the worthy Minister of War, who would any day much rather head a charge than make a speech, "have resounded with a very serious fact, an act of indiscipline and of irreverence for a decision of the Assembly which proclaimed the forfeiture of the Empire. A General Officer has compromised his uniform, and has been sharply reprimanded, and warned that in case of further offence the law and regulations will be severely applied to him. The General Officer not being on active service, the measures applicable to a fresh transgression could not go beyond severe blame and serious warning." It was Gambetta's turn. "I have but a word to say, gentlemen," said the chief of the Republican Union. "I have risen only to declare to M. Rouher that the accusation he has brought against me from this Tribune, and the tone he has taken to provoke me to explain myself on the different reports drawn up by Committees of Inquiry—(Interruptions.) You do not allow me to finish my phrase. I say that in this Assembly I have never declined controversy with the honourable members you have chosen to install as Committees of Inquiry, and that I have replied to every Report that has been brought in; but I will add, that there are some here to whom I refuse to recognise the right to call the Revolution of the 4th of September to account, and those are the wretches who have ruined France."

It is scarcely possible to give an idea upon paper of the violence of the scene that ensued. Amid applause from the Left and exclamations of all kinds from other parts of the Assembly, the President declared he could not tolerate such language or suffer such outrages to be addressed to a Deputy, and that if M. Gambetta did not retract his expression he should call him to order. I have frequently had occasion to point out how very little threats of his kind, even when carried out, are heeded in an Assembly where there are no traditions of Parliamentary discipline and of respect for the high and solemn office of the Speaker. M Gambetta strikingly illustrated this by the manner in which he responded to the President's injunction. "Gentlemen," he said, "it is certain that the expression I have employed contains more than an outrage. It is a brand of infamy (*flétrissure*), and I maintain it." Amid an uproar of manifestations over which all the Furies seemed to preside, M. Gambetta was duly called to Order, with inscription on the report of the day's proceedings. I have not yet heard that any serious inconvenience ensued to M. Gambetta. "Call us all to Order," shouted the Extreme Left. M. Rouher was again in the Tribune, but had hard work to be heard. "Give us back Alsace and Lorraine," shouted Deputy Gazot; "Restore to us our lost Provinces." He was called to Order. "M. Gambetta spoke in all our names," cried Deputy Perin, who also was called to order. The thing was becoming a mockery and a farce, in the midst of which M. Rouher was heard declaring that M. Gambetta's words were all in vain to affect his honour and character. This provoked the irony and laughter of the Left. M. Buffet declared the tumult intolerable and that it was a scandal for the Assembly and that he would suspend the sitting. If he had done his duty as President, he would have put on his hat, vacated the chair, and left the Assembly to itself. Gradually the storm subsided and the debate on the Municipal Bill was proceeded with.

It is to be observed, in justice to M. Gambetta, that he has always shown respect to the Committees of Inquiry, and that he has accepted on various occasions many hard things from the Majority, and especially from the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, without attempting angry and violent retorts. But to be taken to task by a Bonap[illegible] [illegible] ...ndure. A[illegible]

yesterday's sitting was continued afterwards in the Refreshment-room [illegible] to-day at the St. Lazare Station. Leaving the Chamber the Radicals and Bonapartists met in the Refreshment-room. The first and angry glances at each other, and then on a [illegible] gestures being made the reciprocal insults [illegible] again, both parties calling each other such hard names that the Moderate Deputies had to interfere, and it was with great difficulty that they put an end [illegible] the unseemly fracas. The President of the Assembly, [illegible] ...rmed of what was going on, asked for explanations and opened a sort of inquiry, the result of which showed that one side was just as bad as the other, and that it was not necessary to make the scene in the Refreshment-room the subject of a public debate. To-day at the station in Paris a large crowd was waiting to see the Deputies start for Versailles by the 1-25 train, which is [illegible] one M. Gambetta usually goes by. As usual, there were police agents pre[illegible] to keep the way clear for the Deputies to reach [illegible] a cry rose from the crowd of "[illegible] is!" It was M. Gambetta who w[illegible] passing through the crowd a wel[illegible] man walked up to him and said, [illegible] that the Bonapartists were wretches. [illegible] ...Bona[illegible] ...tist, and if you ever again say"—— M. [illegible] ...mbetta, [illegible] ...ing his stick, drove the fellow off as he was preparing to rush at him. An ex-Deputy, who was with M. Gambetta, seeing that the police were not going to interfere, cried out, "A Representative of the people is being insulted and you stand looking on!" The appeal was fruitless. The crowd became denser round M. Gambetta and his assailant, when at length a few persons thrust the fellow back, and so allowed M. Gambetta to reach the platform without further hindrance. This attack was of course, the subject of general conversation, and the conclusion drawn from it was that Party spirit now runs so high that an explosion is unavoidable in the Assembly. M. Louis Blanc seemed inclined to bring the incident before the Chamber and to ask the Minister of the Interior whether he had taken any steps to prevent the renewal of such scenes, but most of his colleagues advised him to let the matter drop and seemed to think that insulted Deputies were able to protect themselves. A fresh scene was expected at the opening of the sitting on the reading of the Minutes, and the intervention of M. Magne was also looked forward to. The Minister, however, did not appear in the Assembly at all and nothing occurred. At 4 p. m. the Assembly had discussed and voted Art. 2 of the Municipal Bill.

PARIS, Thursday, June 11, 9-30 p.m.

The incidents of the last few days have left an unpleasant impression which time and tranquillity in the political world alone could dissipate. Scandalous scenes in the Assembly, violent disputes afterwards in the refreshment-room of the House, and yesterday the attack upon M. Gambetta at the railway station, testify to an amount of exasperation in certain parties fatal to legislation and almost dangerous to public order. The man who accosted M. Gambetta offensively is a Bonapartist officer. The papers relate the incident with the tints their political predilections prescribe. It seems pretty certain that the *Sergens de Ville* showed little disposition to protect the National Assembly in the person of the Chief of the Extreme left. The *Sergens de Ville* were petted under the Empire, their liberal pay being frequently increased by gratifications and perquisites. They have no cause to love the Republicans, who have hounded them down as wild beasts on more than one occasion. The great majority of the corps is at heart thoroughly Imperialist. As police, they are much more political than efficient for the usual and proper duties of such a corps.

The journals of the Right Centre, greatly disconcerted by the success of the Programme of the Left Centre, cavil at the sentence which says that the sovereignty of the people is secured by the right of revision, consecrated by every Republican Constitution. It is characteristic of these papers that, while clamouring for concord, they continually throw obstacles in its way. They profess to desire one thing while secretly they intrigue to bring about another. They are exasperated beyond measure by the ill success of their double-dealing—at finding that their Party daily occupies a worse position and a smaller space on the political chessboard, and that the Prince whom they cherish is as far as ever from the commanding station they fain would give him. It is a strange anomaly to see a great nation governed by a Chamber o Representatives which does not represent it. It is quite certain, and even those who least like to admit it dare not deny it, that if a General Election was held to-morrow, either under the present law or under the new one which this Assembly may now desire to pass, the existing majority—if majority there still really be—compounded of various Monarchical shades, upholders of Henry V. [illegible] [illegible] obligations imposed by the Fusion does not permit them to name, would utterly disappear, and there would be two little groups in the new Chamber, one of Legitimists, the other of Orleanists, which would be all. There would be a strong Republican majority, comprising various shades, from the reddest Radicals up to blushing Republicans like M. Casimir Perier, who accepts the Republic but desires to have a door left open to that Constitutional Monarchy which is the *beau ideal* of his dreams; and there would be a combative Bonapartist minority, aggressive and insolent, ever ready to storm the Tribune, to assault the orator, as M. Galloni d'Istria apparently would have done on Tuesday had he not been forcibly restrained by his friends; a Bonapartist minority which might feel itself strong enough to respond by the cry of "*Vive l'Empire*" when that of "*Vive la République*" was raised. In short, we might except stormy scenes; for the two Parties in France that now most bitterly detest each other are unquestionably the Republicans and the Imperialists, who indeed may be said to divide the country between them in proportions which can only be accurately ascertained by a general election.

To persons who were at Bordeaux in the winter of 1870, who attended those early sittings of the National Assembly marked by a gloom and despondency bordering on despair, and who remember the anger and indignation then manifested against the Empire and all connected with it, it does, indeed, seem very strange to see Bonapartism where it now is—insolent in the Parliament, noisy in the street, winning elections with 35,000 votes, where the Monarchists can only number 4,000, represented in the Paris Press by several blatant sheets which daily assert the claims, the rights and the approaching triumph of their cause, and then to turn to the declaration of forfeiture voted by the Assembly on the 1st of March, 1871, unanimously, with the exception of seven Deputies. By that declaration the newly-elected Representatives of bleeding France confirmed the *decheance* of Napoleon III. and of his dynasty, already pronounced by universal suffrage, and declared him responsible for the ruin, invasion, and dismemberment of France. Three years and three months have elapsed since then, and again the Bonapartists swagger on the causeway, insult Republican Deputies on their way to their Parliamentary duties, and behave like men who have all the right on their side and who expect soon to have all the power. The successive attacks both energetically repelled, on M. Gambetta by two Bonapartists—one of whom sneaked off in the crowd, while the other, for a moment arrested, was quickly released by the *sergens de ville*, who may have recognized in him a former friend or superior—have made an impression the more unpleasant because they remind people of the sinister gangs known as the White Blouses, of which so much use was made under the Second Empire for purposes for which the regular police could not well be employed.

To-day the St. Lazare station offered a very unusual aspect. The police prevented the crowd from standing in the large waiting-room where the Deputies congregate before starting for Versailles. Several thousand persons belonging to all classes of society were walking about the immense hall. Most of them seemed to have received orders to go there and obs[illegible] ...ed complete silence. Suddenly, towards 1-15, cries of "There he is; there he is" were heard from one end of the gallery to the other, and the eager crowd rushed towards the Rue de Rome entrance. M. Gambetta was arriving. Most of the Radical Deputies who were walking about rushed in the same direction as the crowd, and shouts "*Vive Gambetta!*" "*Vive Gambetta!*" made the gallery ring again. When the riot was at its height a number of policemen, commanded by a Brigadier, charged the crowd, dealing out fisticuffs right and left with great impartiality. They thus reached M. Gambetta, while the shouts of "*Vive Gambetta!*" were redoubled. Some Radical Deputies cried o[illegible] police. You should have shown your zeal [illegible] ...hould preserve order every day witho[illegible] The police drove away the crowd, and [illegible] ...e for Gambetta and the Deputies who [illegible] The crowd followed, and accompanie[illegible] ...r acclamations. M. Gambetta, af[illegible] ...ines, went on his way, sa[illegible]

the police, and it was expected that there would be a violent incident [illegible] the Assembly. The debate on the Municipal [illegible] began and went on amid rumours that M. [illegible], or M. de Fourtou, or M. Gambetta, or [illegible] M. Lefevre would inform the Assembly of the [illegible] ...ffered by its members.

At 5 15 M. [illegible] the [illegible] ...and, after alluding to [illegible] ...tion asked the M[illegible] had been [illegible] M. de Fourto[illegible]

"Deplora[illegible] ...red [illegible] information I have receiv[illegible] ...ry, and does not allow me to express an [illegible] official information asked for [illegible] that one o[illegible] been [illegible] [illegible] ...re to [illegible] ...gainst [illegible] ...th three [illegible] from the Right. M. Baze de[illegible] ...ished. M. Buffet brought the dis[illegible] in spite of the interference of several De[illegible] who wanted a more complete statement, and [illegible] go [illegible] with the Municipal Bill; but in [illegible] ...mber was cleared of all but th[illegible] Versailles. The Parisians [illegible] ...n. On reaching Paris great [illegible] by the police. The neighbour[illegible] guarded. Hundreds of policemen were posted in the vicinity of the station, where at least 10,00[illegible] people were assembled. On the arrival of the train loud shouts were heard from the direction of the Place du Havre. We are told that M. Gambetta has been struck with a stick by a well-dressed man wearing the red riband of the Legion of Hon[illegible] ...n the top steps, indeed, we perceive a large, [illegible] ...are companying with shouts a fell[illegible] ...eets hurrying away. All about [illegible] offer a most tumultuous a[illegible] suspended for some considerab[illegible]

Since the scene of the day bef[illegible] M. Rouher and Gambetta, the Bo[illegible] have published articles which surpass in vi[illegible] thing ever before published. One of t[illegible] pape[illegible] announces to-day that the Republicans have sent it a collective challenge for all its editors, a challenge which it will answer publicly to-morrow. It has been remarked as a proof of the energy with which the Republican party obeys its chiefs, that since the beginning of the scenes which disgrace the railway station and though the partisans of the Republican Deputies are there in much greater number, no Bonapartist has been exposed to the slightest insult, and that the deepest silence has been observed on their departure and return.

When the noisy dispute between MM. Rouher and Gambetta occured the other day General de Cissey spoke of a French general who, having shown himself abroad in uniform, had been reprimanded. The general in question was General Fleury, who at the Woolwich review stood beside the Prince Imperial with an orderly. Since that declaration, some French papers have asserted that the French Government had complained both to France and Russia. That is incorrect. The French Cabinet has expressed its thanks for the welcome given to the French uniform, which had no party aim on the occasion in question. But while thus expressing his thanks, the Minister of War was obliged to blame the officer who put on the French uniform without permission to escort publicly a Prince against whom the Sovereign Assemly of his country has pronounced a vote of decadence.

Paris, June 12.—The Count de Sainte Croix, who struck M. Gambetta with a stick yesterday, has declared to the police that he came to the railway station with the express intention of assaulting M. Gambetta, and provoking him to a duel. The Count was formerly a sub-officer of the Zouaves of the Imperial Guard. M. Gambetta's face bears the mark of the blow which he received. The police have arrested another person who struck M. Gambetta yesterday on his return from Versailles. Several individuals who took a leading part in the disturbance at the station have also been arrested.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH. June 13.

WORTH KNOWING.

Newly-Ordained Deacon—"I suppose you generally make longer coats for men who hold extreme views?"

Clerical Tailor.—"Well, Sir, they do generally pre[illegible]—a long coat; but with that coat, I assure you, you may hold any views you like!"

THOROUGHLY RESPECTABLE.

"Well, I think you will suit me. What is your name?"

"Shakespeare, Ma'am; but no relation to the play-actor of that name!"

THE "BOY" FOR IRELAND.

Hibernia (to Arthur Patrick, Duke of Connaught)—"Ah, thin, sure your Royal Highness is mighty welcome. And whin will ye be comin' to live among us, now?"

A HOME-THRUST!

"Ah, Bishop, what a heavenly sermon that was of youre last Sunday, about worldliness and the vanities of the flesh?—it nearly made me cry! and I say, Bishop, *how hard it hit you and me!!!*"

WHIT-MONDAY, 1874.

Saturated Excursionist—"Might as well 'a' taken a header off th' embankment, and been picked up by the R'yal Humaners and got a glass o' brandy-and-water. Wish I had!—blowed if I don't!"

A COOL CARD.

Swell (handing "Sporting Life" to Clerical Party).—"Aw—would you—aw—do me the favour to wead the list of the waces to me while we're wunning down?—I've—aw—forgotten my eyeglass. Don't mind waising your voice—I'm pwecious deaf!"

SINGULAR v. PLURAL.

(See *Times Leader of Saturday, June 6.*)

The *Times* of blackguards and black-legs
O wning the turf the trade is,
To counteract their poison begs
The presence of the ladies.

But *Punch* can't think the Downs a place
For pure and pretty faces;
Woman's work is to raise the race,
Not to improve the races.

KIRK LIGHTS.

"At this stage of his speech Sir Robert Anstruther took from the table a tumbler, and, after putting the liquid to his mouth, put it hastily down again, remarking, amidst great laughter that he did not know that the Moderator introduce spirituous liquors."—(Report of Patronage Debate in the General Assembly of the Established Kirk of Scotland.—North British Daily Mail, Wednesday, May 27th.)

Thus the chief light in the Kirk-camp—
'Tis said by those who hate her—
Turns out to be a *Spirit Lamp*
As well as *Moderator.*

REGULATIONS FOR THE RECRUIT OF THE FUTURE.

Horse Guards, 1st April, 1885.

G. O.

1 No Recruit will be accepted unless able to walk without the assistance of a nurse

2. Tops, balls, kites, and other toys will not be permitted in the barrack square during parade.

3. Hardbake and other sweetstuff will be served out occasionally instead of potatoes.

4. Real Turkish sherbet and imperial pop will be obtainable at the regimental canteen at one penny per glass.

5. A wooden gun and a tin bayonet will be served out to each infantry recruit.

6. Cavalry recruits will be supplied with perambulators.

7. To avoid accidents, gunpowder will no longer be issued to the army, and all real rifles and swords will be immediately returned into store.

By Command,
Punch, *Adj.-Gen.*

HORSES AND MAYORS.

Or, Lord Lusk's Derby Dinner.

Mayor "He confessed he had fixed his entertainment to the some of his friends [illegible] Great Britain on the Derby Day, thinking that little of the wicked world on the country might like to see a [illegible] Downs."

"The Mayor of Birmingham (Mr. Cha[illegible]) [illegible] 'The Health of the Lord Mayor'—the [illegible]), in proposing 'The Health of the Lord Mayor'—the [illegible] which at the outset elicited an enthusiastic cheer—said he should not think it necessary to do more than allude to the splendid and munificent hospitality which his Lordship had exercised generally, and also on special occasions when he had had to entertain distinguished personages. In him the Municipal authorities recognised a worthy leader and representative. In late years the taunts against Corporate bodies had been less frequent, and even, their facetious friend, Mr. Punch, had indulged himself less often at their expense."

Report of the Mansion House Dinner, June 3.

"The wicked world on Epsom Downs!"
O, Lord Mayor Lusk, bow can you bring
The Mayors of virtuous country towns
With [illegible] vile spells of the Ring?
T[illegible] [illegible] ...robat and gipsy;
T[illegible] [illegible] ...ets, they may get
[illegible] ...way—
[illegible] ...son

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA ([illegible]

Current Deposit Accounts.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Acco[illegible] per annum on the minimum monthly balances [illegible] but no Interest will be allowed on balances [illegible]

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Depos[illegible] thereon as follows:—

[illegible] ...posits, subject to [illegible] months' notice of with[illegible]
[illegible] do 12 [illegible] do [illegible] do

[illegible] Bills payab[illegible] [illegible] ...nd Hongko[illegible] It also grant[illegible] [illegible] and A[illegible] ...es at the[illegible]

[illegible] ...ectors,
Wm. A. B[illegible]
[illegible] 873.

T[illegible] [illegible] ...R [illegible] ...000

[illegible] BRANCH.

CURR[illegible] the Credi[illegible] [illegible] interest allowed when [illegible] ...000.

DEPO[illegible] learnt [illegible] terms which may be [illegible]

DI[illegible] lane, [illegible] ...ay on London, Scot-[illegible]

CIRC[illegible] in Europe. [illegible] in the principal Places

GOVER[illegible] sold and [illegible] and SHARES bought and [illegible] undertaken.

INT[illegible] deposi[illegible] collected and every other [illegible] Agency transacted.

All Remittances should [illegible] made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, February, 1874.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

[illegible] is allowed at two per cent. per annum on the [illegible] monthly balances up to [illegible]

[illegible] ...EPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

[illegible] and a half per cent. allowed on Deposits sub[illegible] ...s' notice of withdrawal up to Rs. One Lac. [illegible] Deposits may be obtained on application to the [illegible]

[illegible] on Deposits subject to [illegible] per cent [illegible] ...er cent. on Deposits [illegible] ...ey of withdrawal [illegible] at [illegible] notice of withdra[illegible]

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved [illegible] ...rities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'[illegible] COMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

4, Rampart Row, W.

INSURANCES.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY,
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Limited.

CAPITAL—£500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE.
53, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING,
With Branches at Calcutta and Madras, and Agencies at the Chief Cities in India.

A UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD, AND FOR ALL PROFESSIONS OR EMPLOYMENTS.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES, AND LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES FIXED AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

POSITIVE NOTES OR PAID-UP POLICIES ISSUED ON EACH PAYMENT OF PREMIUM BEING MADE.

80 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER, AT COMPOUND INTEREST IN TRUST FOR POLICY-HOLDERS, AND LODGED WITH OFFICIAL TRUSTEE TO MEET CLAIMS.

For the nett Premiums of the Assured, the Company has but one line of Investments, namely, Government Paper in India and Consols in London. In addition, and in case of any run upon the Company at its Indian Branches, £20 in every £100 of Subscribed Capital has been invested in Consols, as a "Guarantee Fund." The Positive being unable to trade with the nett Premiums, the obligation to invest in Government Securities entirely removes all element of "*Risk.*"

ASSURANCES EFFECTED
In Five Different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES,
of the Assured,
After 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 Years.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES,
With Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
Payable at decease of the First which shall fail of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS,
Of from 1 to 10 Years.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES,
Payable at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

From the Echo, January 1874.

"A real obstacle to the spread of Life Insurance, particularly among a class whose incomes are uncertain, is the constant liability to forfeit everything or almost everything. The present undeveloped system which provides for peoples' liability to die suddenly does not provide for their liability not to be able to continue paying annual premiums. Bad times come, and to pay the annual instalments costs a struggle. It may be barely possible, and yet not to pay is to fling away everything. We have heard of many schemes for remedying this contingency and defect, and some Companies have partly faced the difficulty: One of these is the 'POSITIVE COMPANY.' It offers many tempting prospects, among which is the promise, that this contingency should be effectually guarded against. The principle of the arrangement is that each premium shall secure an Insurance for a certain sum, whether the rest of the premiums are or are not paid. For every sum paid the Assured receives so much absolute property. An instance will explain our meaning. A effects an Insurance of £100, to be paid for by ten annual premiums of £5-17-6. He pays the first instalment, and receives a Positive fully paid-up note for £10, to be the property of his representatives in the event of death, and negotiable in his lifetime, no matter whether he pays more or not. He would also receive a contingent note for £90, dependent on the circumstance whether he did or did not continue to pay:—Life insuring will never flourish as it ought to do, and as it might, until the principal of confiscation is eliminated from the working of all Companies. To attract Customers and develope the business of life insurence, each policy-holder must feel that every payment has made good his title to so much."

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

To the 28th February 1874, the following business has been completed:—

1,283 Policies assuring £686,978.

TO COVER WHICH IS HELD:—

The Central Guarantee Fund in Consols	£ 51,000
The Deposit with the Government of the Dominion of Canada invested in Canadian Government Securities	£ 21,800
The several Life Funds formed from net premiums on insurances effected up to the 28th February 1874 invested partly in Consols and Indian Government Securities	£ 32,115
	£104,915

The Company request the earnest attention of thoughtful and intelligent Assurants to the unexampled success which has attended the principles upon which this Company is founded, for absolutely securing to Policy-holders all the benefits derivable from the principle of Life Assurance, freed from the defects, difficulties, and dangers which formerly impeded its adoption as a medium of Family and Personal Provision.

Each Premium effects a complete Paid-up Assurance independent of any further contribution, and also guarantee a specified Sum in Cash, always payable at call. Every Policy is purely indisputable, embarrassing restrictions and conditions being entirely swept away.

Prospectuses and all necessary information may be [illegible] on application to

GADDUM & Co.,
Agent[illegible]
Treacher's Buildings, Bombay.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merch[illegible] Dwelling-h[illegible] ...es, and their content[illegible] fussil, at the Current [illegible]

CLAIMS arranged [illegible] ...itude and liberality.

ROYAL [illegible]

FUN[illegible] The "[illegible] and th[illegible]

TH[illegible]

[illegible] ...OMAS [illegible]
CHRISTOPHE[illegible]
EDWARD [illegible]
BERNAR[illegible]
Actuary [illegible]
J. MON[illegible]
THOMAS [illegible]

In point of security [illegible] Rates of Premium [illegible] first-class Offices, and [illegible] acceptable on even [illegible] Property in all parts [illegible] terms. Settlements made w[illegible]

LIFE [illegible]

This office offers considerable [illegible] The careful selection of Live[illegible] the following figures show:—
New Business, First Quin[illegible]
Ditto Second [illegible]

Under late arrangements, [illegible] with special advantages on [illegible] culars regarding which will [illegible]

L[illegible] SOC[illegible] [illegible] in Lond[illegible] [illegible] Act of Pa[illegible] firm [illegible]
S[illegible] Capital ......
Pa[illegible] Capital ......
Invested Capital, accum[illegible]
Of which Thirty-three Lakhs a[illegible] Securities.

London Office—No. [illegible]
BOMBAY [illegible]
Dir[illegible]
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq.
Frank Jefferson, Esq.
Agents—Mes[illegible]
Medical Refe[illegible]
Solicitors—Messrs. Ri[illegible]

After the operation of upwar[illegible] entitled, with great confidence, [illegible] lic to the marked success which [illegible] strong claims it possesses to [illegible] classes desirous of effecting A[illegible] Combining the advantages [illegible] pany, and without attempting [illegible] other, it has pursued a steady [illegible] ben[illegible] which, consistently [illegible] A[illegible] can possibly [illegible] of Rates for [illegible]